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LOUISIANA IS IN DOUBT

INDICATIONS POINT TO THE ELECTION OF THE FUSION CANDIDATE.

A Strong Probability That the Combination Will Control the Legislature, and Declare Pharr Governor—Extensive Frauds Charged—Troops Ordered Out to Suppress a Riot by Negroes—Democrats Claim the Election of Foster.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 22.—Indications are that Louisiana will have a Gubernatorial contest similar to that in Tennessee a year or more ago.

There is little doubt that John N. Pharr, the fusion candidate, was elected Governor of Louisiana yesterday. Chairman Clark of the Pharr Campaign Committee claims his election by 30,000 to 40,000 majority, after eliminating the votes of the "rotten" parishes.

New-Orleans, with a natural Democratic majority of 20,000, gave Gov. Foster less than 4,000 majority. Baton Rouge, the State capital, gave Pharr more than 2,000 majority. At St. Mary, the home of both the candidates, every ward was carried by Pharr. His majority there will be nearly 2,500.

In St. Landry the "regulators" terrorized the parish for a month, killing ten men and preventing the negroes from registering, but the result is in doubt.

East Feliciana, Catahoula, Bossier, Rapides, Concordia, and Tensas, all black parishes, have sent in reports of majorities for the Democratic ticket of 1,500 to 2,500 each. As the negroes do not vote in these places, and have not voted for years past, the results are claimed to be fraudulent. In South Louisiana all the sugar parishes returned heavy Pharr majorities, and in North Louisiana he secured a large support from the Populists. His prediction that he would carry all the white parishes, while his Democratic opponent would get his biggest majorities from the negro parishes, has been largely borne out by the results.

In order to secure evidence to throw out the alleged fraudulent votes of the river parishes the Pharr Campaign Committee sent several hundred detectives to the suspected parishes. In Shreveport, Concordia, and at some other points they were arrested or driven out of the parish, but at others they tallied the actual vote and sent in sworn statements.

The Evening States claims that the Legislature is Democratic by eight in the Senate and twenty in the House. The Pharr people claim that the fusion elements will have a good working majority.

While it is very probable that Pharr will be temporarily counted out, it will not be so easy to defeat the legislative candidates. Only estimated returns are in yet, but the chances are that the Republican-Populist combine will control the Legislature, reopen the Gubernatorial question, throw out the votes of parishes where fraud is charged, and declare Pharr Governor.

It is generally believed that the Citizens' League legislators will co-operate with other elements to elect a strong Protectionist to the National Senate in place of Senator Blanchard. The city delegation will number thirty members of the Legislature. It is generally believed they can be induced to support a conservative Republican from the sugar planters' side of the fusion party.

Congressman Buck, who was defeated for Mayor yesterday, to-day stated that the Democrats would be unable to carry his district in the Fall, and intimated that he would not stand for re-election.

Mr. Pharr to-night addressed an immense assemblage in the open air. He claimed that he was elected; said he would not be defrauded out of his victory, and pledged himself to give the State a white man's government.

A serious state of affairs prevails in St. John's Parish, where a mob of 500 negroes, fully armed, has been organized. The whites are in the majority there, and many of them have sent their families to New-Orleans for safety. Appeals have come to the Governor for troops, but, as the Sheriff is a negro, the Governor was in doubt as to whether he should put soldiers under his orders. It was finally decided, however, to send troops to attempt to quell the trouble. The Louisiana Field Artillery left on a special train at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Gov. Foster's friends claim he will have 2,000 majority in this city, and say the returns from a large number of parishes in the country indicate that Foster has a majority of 20,000 in the State. They say the Democrats will control both houses of the Legislature; that they will have a small majority in the Senate, and a considerable majority in the House.

Ex-Gov. Warmoth has been elected from Plaquemine to the lower house of the Legislature.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND NOT HURT.

Disturbing Rumor Due to an Accident to His Horses.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Shortly after dark this evening a disturbing rumor was circulated to the effect that while President Cleveland was driving to his Woodley house after leaving the Executive Mansion this evening his carriage came into collision with a cable car. The report said that the President had been thrown out and had received serious injuries. Inquiries were numerous from all directions.

Information was obtained from officials closely associated with the President that the only foundation for the story was that, as the President's carriage was being driven along U Street, near the outskirts of the city, one of the horses stumbled and fell, causing the other horse also to lose his footing.

The animal kicked vigorously, broke one of the lamps of the carriage, and also broke the dashboard and harness. The President did not immediately alight, as the coachmen were quickly on the ground and disentangled the animals from the victoria.

At this juncture the Hon. Gardner G. Hubbard, who was driving along the road, seeing the plight the President was in, stopped and courteously tendered his carriage to the President, who accepted a seat in it, and was conveyed home in time for dinner. The coachmen repaired the broken harness and soon followed the President to Woodley.

Fictitious Estates in Europe.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—W. Henry Robertson, United States Consul at Hamburg, has informed the State Department that at his request the authorities there investigated the supposed existence of the Fischer or Fisher estate, to which American citizens have made claim, and reported to him that, after a most careful search, they have been unable to find anything bearing upon the persons or estates of Stephen Fischer, beyond the records of a few marriages and deaths of parties bearing similar family names. The same answer was given with regard to the supposed estates of Benjamin and Cornelius Jager or Jaeger. According to the Hamburg authorities, both these estates are fictitious.

Treasurer Colvin as a Candidate.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 22.—Just before Gov. Morton left the Executive Chamber this afternoon, he was waited upon by Charles W. Hackett, State Treasurer Colvin, and Superintendent of Public Buildings Easton. With them was Daniel O'Leary of Glens Falls, who runs an elevator in the Capitol, and who is being pushed by Mr. Colvin for James Connolly's place as Factory Commissioner. The trio urged the Governor to nominate Mr. O'Leary, and the Governor promised to take the matter under advisement. It is said that Mr. Colvin demands this appointment, because he (Colvin) is to go to St. Louis as a Morton delegate.

Departure of Miss Willard.

Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, sailed yesterday on the American Line steamship Paris. She was accompanied by Miss Mary A. Powderly, Miss Anna A. Gordon, and Miss Charlotte E. Maxwell. They go abroad to participate in the annual conference of the union in London.

WANTED TO SEE MR. VANDERBILT.

Miss Burmeister of Philadelphia Held for Mental Examination.

The bell at the residence of William K. Vanderbilt, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, rang sharply late Tuesday night, and when the footman opened the door he found a well-dressed and respectable-looking woman on the stoop. The woman said she wanted to see Mr. Vanderbilt. The footman told her that his employer was at home, but that his rule was not to see anybody at so late an hour.

The woman did not appear at all disconcerted. She handed to the footman a note addressed to Mr. Vanderbilt. For an hour the woman waited on the steps, occasionally ringing the bell, but as no one paid any further attention to her, she went away.

Nothing more was heard from the woman until she called at the house at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and again made a demand to see Mr. Vanderbilt. Ernest Everard, who is in charge of the premises, spoke to her, and, believing her to be insane, sent for a policeman and gave her into custody. When taken to the station house, the woman said she was Estelle Bauermeister, thirty-one years old, and lived at 1112 Pine Street, Philadelphia. She is an intelligent woman and very quiet in her manner. She had in her possession a letter from the Rev. Dr. Carter, who, she said, was the pastor of the church she attends in Philadelphia. She said she was connected with an influential family in that city, but she refused to give any further information about herself.

Why she wanted to see Mr. Vanderbilt she would not explain. She contended that as long as she had business with Mr. Vanderbilt she did not think she had done any harm in calling at his house.

Magistrate Brann, in the Yorkville Police Court, committed her to await examination as to her mental condition.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 22.—Miss Burmeister's friends in this city were notified of her arrest, and they telegraphed to her sister, a Mrs. Moore, who had gone to New-York Tuesday to look for her. Her parents died when she was very young, and she was adopted by Dr. Frederick Burmeister and his wife. The young woman's foster parents, when they died, left her in a good social position, with many influential acquaintances, through whom she has been able to obtain profitable employment. She has been a student at the Woman's Medical College here for two years, and it is thought that her hard study and her effort to pay her expenses by work as a stenographer and typewriter have unbalanced her mind.

Miss Burmeister had lived recently in a house at 1112 Pine Street, occupied by Dr. Mary A. Griscom. Dr. Griscom said to-night that Miss Burmeister was a rather hysterical young person who suffered with nightmares. On one occasion she ran screaming through the house, and was quieted only after a great deal of trouble. After that she was ill for several days. She has many friends here who will see that she is properly taken care of.

SAID HE WAS THE PRESIDENT.

Sanity of a Man with Plenty of Money to be Inquired Into.

A well-dressed man of middle age entered the editorial department of The Herald yesterday about 5 P. M., and, sitting down at one of the reporters' tables, started to write. When asked what his business was he paid no attention to the inquiry, and at 5:30 o'clock a policeman who was summoned took the stranger to the West Thirtieth Street Station. The prisoner said he was Arthur Nicola, thirty-eight years old, of 129 East Eighty-seventh Street.

"What is your business?" asked the Sergeant.

"I'm President of the United States," replied the man.

Nicola was locked up on a charge of insanity and the Bellevue Hospital officials were notified. An ambulance came to the station from the hospital, and Nicola was taken there

Mr. Titus, a member of the firm of Titus & Donohue, proprietors of a livery stable in East Eighty-seventh Street, came into the station later and asked if anything had been heard of Nicola. He said Nicola was a publisher and had left the stable that morning with a coach and team of horses. He said Nicola had $500 when he left the stable, and that the reason he came to inquire of his whereabouts was that the driver had telephoned him that Nicola had been in The Herald office for three hours and he did not know what had become of him.

Mr. Titus said that a week ago Nicola had visited the stable and had wanted to buy the house at 129 East Eighty-seventh Street, which Mr. Titus owned. He agreed to pay $25,600 if the house suited his wife. He called two days later and said that his wife did not like the house, but he wanted to rent it. He paid a month's rent in advance and moved into the house. Since that time he has hired coaches every day, and always had plenty of money. He had frequently made presents to the drivers and other employes.

He asked Mr. Titus a few days ago to cash a check for $200, as he said he was short and did not want to go to the bank. Mr. Titus gave him the money, and he said last night the check was honored at the bank.

ANXIOUS ABOUT THE PALISADES.

The Fine Arts Federation Will Send a Petition to Washington.

The Fine Arts' Federation of this city has resolved to draw up a petition asking the Senate of the United States to take some immediate action in regard to the bill now pending for the preservation of the Palisades.

The artists have been deliberating about the ways and means of aiding in the fight for preserving the Palisades, and they have finally decided upon their action. Russell Sturgis, the President of the Federation, spoke enthusiastically and at great length about the matter last night.

"The top and the edges at least must be preserved," he said, "else the erection of many beautiful residences and hotels already planned will be prevented. If necessary, we shall employ counsel to go to Washington and urge the Senate to pass the bill before any further destruction takes place."

Not Dr. Parkhurst's Nephew.

A dispatch from San Antonio, Texas, printed yesterday, set forth that while Battery F, Third United States Artillery, was firing a salute at Fort Sam Houston on Tuesday, in commemoration of the achievement of the independence of Texas from Mexican rule, a cannon burst and instantly killed Private George A. Parkhurst, a nephew of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst of this city. When the dispatch was shown to Dr. Parkhurst by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, he said he had no knowledge of the man said to be his nephew. The doctor said: "The dispatch gave me some concern at first, for I have a nephew in the South, but as he is only twelve years old I hardly think that he has enlisted in the army."

Trying to Save Holmes's Life.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 22.—Coroner Castor has been advised that a strenuous effort will be made to have the sentence of H. H. Holmes commuted to life imprisonment. He has received a telegram asking him to go to Philadelphia and take the records of the Pietzel child inquest with him. Another telegram ordered the payment of $75 to him with which to pay his expenses to Philadelphia. He will leave in a day or two for that city, and will take all the testimony in the case of the Pietzel boy with him. Henry Bullock, the attorney of Holmes in this city, says that the Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania, who is President of the Board of Pardons, is opposed to capital punishment. He thinks an effort will be made to secure a commutation.

The Gen. Porter Memorial.

ALBANY, April 22.—Major H. P. Stacpole of Albany, President of the National Guard Association of New-York State, to-day appointed as the committee on the Gen. Josiah Porter memorial the following: Brig. Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Third Brigade; Lieut. Col. Charles H. Luscomb, Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn; Capt. William M. Kirby, Second Separate Company, Auburn. Capt. David Wilson, Second Battery, New-York City, and Capt. William M. Dunnel, Chaplain of the Twenty-second Regiment, New-York City.

CITY A NEST OF FLAME

JERSEY FOREST FIRES DESTROYING PINES AND CRANBERRIES.

Egg Harbor City in the Centre of a Circle of Blazes and Under Clouds of Smoke—Houses and Barns Destroyed and Others Threatened—Forests of Torches and Acres of Underbrush that Are Carrying the Destruction Along.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., April 22.—This city to-night is a nest, with fire for its walls. Blazing pines make a circle about it, smoke pours thickly over it, and twice the flames have leaped so far above their kind that watchers knew two buildings had been swept out of the path of the destroyer.

Forests have become massed torches and underbrush is the train that carries destruction as faithfully as does gunpowder. Hundreds of acres are aflame, and the blaze is leaping fast toward barns and houses.

Egg Harbor City wins notoriety every year as the centre of forest fires. This year fame may be accompanied by destruction. Cranberry bogs, in the outskirts, acre after acre filled with almost the only promise nature makes to farmers here, are being swept away, and the scrub growth that has come up from the graves of other pines is as lace before the flames.

Five centres of flame can be seen from here when the wind takes the smoke sufficiently high or low, and in the sky are reflections that tell of destruction in the distance. There is no communication between the city and its suburbs, and men who have tried to ride through the stifling air have come back scorched, weak, and defeated.

One fire is raging to the southwest of the city, between this place and May's Landing. It is sweeping through pine and berry swamps and through a fine tract of pine timber land. The ground is dry and the needles keep the fire burning at a hot degree all the time. Thousands of feet of piled cordwood and timber are being destroyed. The fire to-night threatens one of the loftiest forests in the State.

The only hope for the salvation of buildings is in the fact that all of the clearings are extensive and the buildings are surrounded on all sides by cultivated land, over which the fire cannot burn. Those living to the leeward of the flames must, however, be suffering greatly from the smoke and cinders. The smoke from the pine forests is of a particularly irritating kind to the eyes and throat.

To the southeast, toward the little village of Pomona, a fire is burning which threatens some of the finest houses and farm buildings in Galloway Township. Every farmer and farmhand in Galloway Township has been summoned to fight back the flames. Even the boys have been called on to aid in the work. No progress appears to be made by the big force at work. The fire is intensely hot, and cannot be beaten back. No one can approach it, and the only resort is back firing, and this is almost fruitless. Plowing is absolutely useless, as the plows only stir up the layer of needles on the ground and make them easier for the flames to get at. The scorched needles on the trees fall to the ground into the flames, adding fuel to the fire. At times when an old tree which has dried is reached the flames run to its top, making a giant torch and adding majesty to the fire.

It is hard to state how this fire is going to end. To-night the situation in the district is reported as serious and threatening. Some houses may go before morning.

In the northwest there is another fire, but as yet it is of comparatively small proportions. It did not start until this afternoon, but had gained considerable headway before sufficient men could be mustered to fight it, and before morning it may be raging as fiercely as any of the others.

Fire near McKee City, four miles from here, is rushing through a dense swamp, which is an excellent feeder.

North of the Tuckahoe River a fire several miles wide is burning. The fire is raging from Woodbine toward the sea. South Jersey trains have difficulty in getting through the smoke and cinders.

Word came to-night that a forest fire burning about Estelle had reached the homestead of the Vanneman family, and that the house, with the farm buildings, had gone down before the flames. No one was injured, as the family had ample warning. Some of the furniture and all of the farm implements are said to have been destroyed. E. H. Durell's Cranberry House at Head of River, on the Tuckahoe, is also said to have caught fire from cinders, and to have been destroyed.

Joseph Rodech, a prominent farmer of Galloway Township, while fighting the fire near his farm this afternoon, fell and broke his right leg in two places. Dr. Boysen of this place went out to attend the injured man. The doctor says the man's condition is critical owing to the excitement and danger. The doctor was almost blinded by smoke by the time he reached home.

There is no danger to this city as yet. Most of the forests in this vicinity were burned last Fall, and a fire in them would not be very intense. Many men have gone from here to aid the Galloway farmers in fighting the flames which threaten their homes. When the fires were sweeping about this city last Fall, the farmers drove in and aided in fighting the flames.

A HARVARD SENIOR DISAPPEARS.

C. G. Carter Missing Since April 11—Passenger on the Pilgrim.

Passenger Agent Taylor of the Fall River Line yesterday confirmed the news from Boston that Chauncey G. Carter, a Harvard student, who left Fall River on the steamboat Pilgrim on Saturday, April 11, had been missing since that time, and that a dress-suit case containing articles of clothing, memoranda, and an overcoat was found in the stateroom.

Carter was a son of James Richard Carter, a Boston merchant living at Newton, Mass. He was twenty years old, and a senior at Harvard. He was not seen to go ashore at Newport, and it is not supposed that he ever reached New-York.

One of the waiters of the Pilgrim thought he had seen the young man after leaving the supper table light a cigar and go toward the deck.

Mr. Taylor, who has aided the family in making an investigation, was surprised to know that the fact had become public. He said the family knew of no reason for suspecting suicide. It was a pleasant night, and young Carter had presumably gone on deck. It was believed that he must have fallen overboard.

A Fourteen-Year-Old Boy Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Fourteen-year-old William Shaefer ended his life this afternoon by hanging in the cellar of his home, 734 West Street. The lad had been morbid and despondent for some time. He refused to attend school and recently, after being reprimanded by his parents for inattention to his studies, he told several of his playmates that he would take his life. They at the time considered it an idle boast. Young Shaefer was a reader of sensational literature.

Deer Killed by Wild Dogs.

ALBANY, April 22.—Charles Fenton, a hotel proprietor on Beaver River, in the Adirondacks, writes the State Fish, Game and Forest Commission that probably 200 deer have been killed in the woods by hounds in the past three weeks. There are a lot of dogs lost by owners during the last hounding season running wild, and they are as ferocious as wolves and cannot be overtaken. Forty carcasses of mangled deer are near his place as evidence of the work of the dogs.

Yacht Juno Capsized.

GREENPORT, L. I., April 22.—During a heavy squall this morning the yacht Juno, Capt. Wells Reeve of this place, was capsized and sunk in Peconic Bay. At the time the yacht overturned the Captain and his mate were engaged in taking in sail, and had barely time to get into the small boat to reach land. Only the mast of the yacht appears above the water.

BANK IN GOVERNMENT HANDS.

Failure of the National American of Denver Means Loss to Few.

DENVER, Col., April 22.—The American National Bank failed to open its doors this morning, a notice being posted on the window that "by order of the Directors, the bank is in the hands of the Government." Bank Examiner Hille took charge. The event caused much excitement, and a run was at once precipitated on the National Bank of Commerce, a crowd of clamorous depositors gathering soon after 10 o'clock. The bank stood the drain, and at noon had paid every check presented, two-thirds of its depositors withdrawing.

It is understood that the associated banks will aid the Commerce should it be necessary. The failure of the American was not unexpected in banking circles. One by one its leading financial backers have been dropping out, and financiers knew that failure was inevitable.

At a meeting of the associated banks held in the First National parlors last night proffers to assist the failed concern were made, with the provision that the Directors should do their part. This being refused, the American closed.

D. H. Moffatt, President of the First National, which has eight millions of deposits and five millions of cash on hand, informed a United Press reporter that the failure had no far-reaching significance. The depositors in the American National will hold a public meeting to-morrow.

The Third National Bank is the correspondent in this city of the American of Denver, but loses nothing. As recently as last Tuesday the Directors of the American tried to bororw $50,000 in this city, but failed. The bank had no debts here.

SAW ICEBERGS BY THE HUNDRED.

Capt. Oxford of the Michigan Tells a Story in Boston.

BOSTON, April 22.—Capt. Oxford of the Warren steamer Michigan, from Liverpool, reports that his ship encountered heavy head winds and seas the entire passage, with five hours of dense fog April 20, in latitude 42 degrees 17 minutes and longitude 58 degrees 28 minutes.

In north latitude 48 degrees 7 minutes and longitude 45 degrees 36 minutes, April 18, at 11:15 A. M., the Michigan passed one large and two small icebergs. Between 12:30 and 5:30 P. M. of the same day, between latitude 43 degrees 7 minutes and 42 degrees 28 minutes and longitude 48 degrees 48 minutes and 49 degrees 56 minutes, the ship passed about a hundred icebergs, with a large number of detached pieces and an immense field of pack ice, four or five miles in extent, near the western end of the line of bergs. Capt. Oxford states that in all his experience he has never before seen such a vast amount of ice.

Capt. Trant of the Leyland Liner Cestrian, which arrived to-day from Liverpool, reports that, April 9, at 5:15 P. M., in latitude 43 degrees 3 minutes, longitude 49 degrees 28 minutes, he passed an iceberg about 100 feet long, 40 feet high, and 50 feet wide. His ship passed three other bergs about the same size six miles south of the same place.

Capt. Olivera of the bark Augustine Kobbe, from Guantanamo, which arrived to-day, reports rough northeast gales and heavy seas up to Delaware Breakwater, during which, April 1, his main topsail was carried away.

CABLE AND HORSE CARS CRASH.

Met on the Fourteenth Street Curve—Car Driver Hurt.

Cable Car No. 851 of the Broadway line and a horse car of the Fourteenth Street line came into collision last evening about 6:45 at the Fourteenth Street curve. The driver of the horse car, James Kennedy of Jersey City, was hurt.

The cable car was crowded to the platform, and had halted at the crosswalk opposite the Morton House, ready to swing around the curve. The horse car was going east. When the signal came to take the cable the horse car, it is said, was already within a few feet of the cable tracks. At all events, the cable car was just rounding the curve when the crash came. The gripman, when he saw the horse car, was unable to stop the headway of his own car.

The horse car was thrown from the track into the roadway and badly smashed. The driver was thrown about ten feet and his spine hurt. He was taken first to the Morton House and then to the New-York Hospital. There was only one passenger on the horse car. He and the conductor escaped unhurt.

There was much excitement among the passengers of the cable car. Several women fainted. No one was hurt. The car was not injured except for a broken dashboard, and resumed its trip. The gripman was arrested.

LIGHTNING STRIKES THREE HOUSES

A Single Bolt Causes Them to Collapse at Greenport, L. I.

GREENPORT, L. I., April 22.—A very severe thunderstorm, accompanied by heavy lightning, which did much damage, passed over this village last night. Three houses were demolished and the inmates narrowly escaped with their lives.

The houses occupied by W. J. Sutton, Mrs. Haney, and Fritz Barth were situated on the main road near the shore. There was a blinding flash of lightning, and then everything was in darkness. The three houses collapsed at the same time, and were evidently struck by the same bolt of lightning. The inmates of the houses managed to get out without being injured, but several of them had narrow escapes from being struck by falling timbers. The families that were rendered homeless were taken care of by neighbors. They did not sleep the rest of the night. The thunder was very loud and was heard all over the village.

PAUPERS STRIKE AND WALK OUT.

Forty Left a New-Jersey Almshouse Rather than Work.

There was a queer strike at the County Almshouse at Snake Hill, Hudson County, N. J., yesterday. The Hudson County Freeholders recently built a new insane asylum, and when the patients were removed from the old to the new building it was decided to utilize the former as a home for male paupers. There are about sixty of these, and yesterday they were removed to their new home. Several alterations were found to be necessary, and the paupers were set to doing the work.

They worked with more or less zeal until the middle of the afternoon, when forty of them struck. They informed Warden Ryan that they were not there to work, and they didn't propose to work. Then the forty indignant paupers marched out of the asylum and away from Snake Hill. When last seen the little army was headed for Jersey City, and is now supposed to be dispersed about Jersey City and Hoboken.

Arrival of the May Flint.

The big full-rigged ship May Flint arrived in port yesterday, after a twenty-eight days' passage from Avonmouth. She was formerly the Wilson Line steamship Persian Monarch, which went ashort on the Long Island coast. After she was hauled off, she was purchased by Flint & Co., who converted her into a sailing vessel and placed her under the American flag. She made her first trip from this port to San Francisco, where she loaded 4,856 tons of grain for Bristol, England, making the passage in 129 days.

To Attend the Czar's Coronation.

Col. John J. McCook, who, with his daughter, was a passenger on the outgoing steamship Teutonic yesterday, will be one of the representatives of the United States at the coronation of the Czar at Moscow, next month.

SLIGHT FIRE IN THEATRE

PART OF AUDIENCE AT STANDARD LEAVES THE HOUSE.

Flames Were in the Music Room on the Third Floor, and the Smoke Filled the Stage—Soon Put Out and the Play Went On—Fire in the Cable Building in Broadway Causes a Loss of $20,000—Women Take to Freight Elevators.

It was only by coolness and prompt work that a panic was averted at the Standard Theatre last night during the performance of "Chimmie Fadden" by Charles H. Hopper and his company.

Fireman Peter H. Ward noticed smoke coming over the curtain about 9:30, and he ran back on the stage to investigate. On the stairway leading from the stage to the dressing rooms he found Thomas Clark, the stage carpenter, in a stupified condition from the effect of the smoke he had inhaled.

Turning Clark over to some of the attachés of the theatre, who revived him, Ward and Roundsman Wadsley of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, ran to the music room on the third floor, and found the place in flames. While Wadsley fought the flames Ward sent in an alarm and nine engines were soon on the scene.

The fire was quickly extinguished with a loss of $100. It is believed that it started from a gas jet. The dressing rooms of Mr. Hopper and Mr. Nash were drenched with water.

When the fire was discovered Manager Buckley of the theatre and a detective started to notify that part of the audience that was seated in the back part of the theatre. These persons left quietly, and by the time the smoke was more plainly noticed the theatre was half empty.

Mr. Hopper went to the front of the stage and told the audience that there was a fire, but not to be alarmed, as it was under control, and there was no danger. At the same time the orchestra, under the leadership of Dr. Kruger, started to play, and the remainder of the audience remained in spite of the heavy smoke.

The majority of those who left the theatre returned in time to see the curtain rise again on the third act. The stage was still filled with smoke, and the actors thought up many jokes about smoking in the theatre.

FIRE IN THE CABLE BUILDING.

Number of Firms Affected—The Loss Will Be About $20,000.

Fire was discovered about 6 o'clock last evening on the third floor of the Cable Building, Broadway and Houston Street. It burned rapidly, and soon spread through three offices.

There was a general rush for the elevators by those still in the building, and it was reported that the men in their anxiety to reach the street crowded out the women, who took to the freight elevators. One of these was run by Mrs. Charles Kammerer, wife of the janitor, who did not hesitate to return to the floors above after carrying down the first lot of passengers.

There were three alarms turned in, and great volumes of smoke poured out of the shaft leading from the floor where the fire started. This attracted the attention of thousands of persons in Broadway, and the police were unable to keep the fire lines strictly. No one could account for the fire. The total loss will be about $20,000, much of it from water.

The firms and their losses are as follows: Otto C. Feldheim, button manufacturer, $2,000; C. L. Walker & Co., neckwear, $2,000; D. M. Schoenfeld, jewelry, $5,000; A. S. Clements, stationery, $1,000; Pacific Rubber Company, $1,000; Lalor & Beringer, real estate, $1,000; Newman & Levinson, sweaters, $500; G. B. Widner, $500; Knickerbocker Silver Company, $500; Royal American Enamel Company, $500; Willard & Snivey, celluloid goods, $500; Saks & Co., clothing, $500; Mercantile Trading Company, $500; J. E. Ellison & Co., $500; S. Ditman, $500, and four firms on the second floor, $1,000. The building was damaged about $5,000.

A NEW TORPEDO STEERER.

Test of a Remarkable Invention in Newport Harbor.

NEWPORT, April 22.—A remarkable invention by C. D. Haskins of Boston called the target-seeking steering device, had preliminary trials here to-day, which were eminently successful. The appliance, if it meets expectations, as it promises to-day, is destined to render torpedo warfare far more deadly than now. The United States Government has secured the refusal of it, and if it proves successful will own it exclusively.

The torpedo is discharged ordinarily, and when it reaches a point within magnetic range of a ship a needle attachment is deflected toward the steel craft, the torpedo follows the needle, the rudder at once becomes rigid, and the weapon rushes off toward its mark at full speed. The invention has been tested against a revenue cutter near Boston, and has never made less than thirty miles an hour. In the tests to-day that speed was attained, and in other respects as far as examined into, the crucial test not being in order until to-morrow, the device met all requirements, though the sea was rough, there was a heavy ground swell, and the wind was blowing forty miles an hour from the north.

Commodore Sampson, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and Commander George A. Converse, of the Torpedo Station, superintended to-day's trials, which were from the bow of the steam cutter Spray. The inventor was assisted by Dr. Louis Bell, as consulting engineer, and Philip Salstonstall an expert, both of Boston. Lieut. Hamilton Hutchins had charge of the electrical appliances. The device is seven feet long and weighs 130 pounds.

Casting President Woolsey's Statue.

The Barnard Bronze Company of West Sixteenth Street will cast to-day the seated statue of President Woolsey of Yale University, by John F. Weir, the sculptor. The statue is cast in one piece. The mold weighs 59,000 pounds, and it will require 8,600 pounds of bronze metal to make the casting. It took three men twenty-four weeks to make the mold. The principal bronze and brass founders of the United States have been invited to witness the casting.

CRIMES AND ACCIDENTS.

—An attempt was made between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning to wreck two freight trains, east and west bound, on the Michigan Central Road near Wesley Park, Ontario, by placing an obstruction on the tracks. One of the trains struck the obstruction, but no serious damage was done. The attempt is thought to be the work of recently discharged employes.

—While J. E. Pucci, manager for the Postal Telegraph Company in Elizabeth, N. J., and the Elizabeth Telephone Company was riding his bicycle along Rahway Avenue yesterday, he was run down by a team belonging to Mr. Hetzman of Elizabeth. He was knocked senseless and badly cut about the face and head.

—Mrs. Mary Morrison lies in her home, in Paterson, N. J., suffering from a broken collarbone, two ugly scalp wounds, and internal injuries. She fell down a flight of stairs Tuesday night, and when found some time later was unconscious. She is believed to be fatally injured.

—A skiff containing five soldiers and a civilian, was overturned in the Ohio River near Cincinnati Tuesday night. Wesley Lee and Kersey Waley, soldiers, were drowned. They were both privates of Company C, Sixth Regiment, stationed at Fort Thomas.

—The safe of the Madison Bank, Madison, Wis., was blown open with dynamite yesterday. Six strange men were seen at the bank. The amount taken is not yet known.

FIRE ON THE STEAMER SENECA.

Discovered Soon After She Reached Her Pier from Havana.

The cargo of the Ward Line steamer Seneca, lying at Pier 17, East River, was discovered on fire soon after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The flames were in the hold, which contained quantities of hemp, jute, and tobacco. The fireboats Zophar Mills and Havemeyer, and three shore engines responded to the call, and, after pouring so much water into the Seneca that she settled hard aground in the river bottom, extinguished the flames.

The Seneca arrived from Havana about three hours before the fire started. The cause is unknown.

The Ward Line has been unfortunate in its experience with mysterious fires on its boats. It lost the City of Alexandria, on which there was an explosion, and there were fires on the Yumuri and the Santiago.

ALDRIDGE YIELDS TO THE LAW.

Canal Appointees Must Pass a Civil Service Examination.

ALBANY, April 22.—George Washington Aldridge, State Superintendent of Public Works, has finally given in, and is about to comply with the civil service law. This compliance was brought about by the decision of the Court of Appeals of a recent date holding that Superintendent Aldridge violated the law a year ago in his appointment of politicians to places along the canals in defiance of the civil service law.

Superintendent Aldridge to-day climbed to the civil service rooms, on the top floor of the Capitol, and requested the Secretary to hold competitive examinations for the positions of Collectors of Canal Statistics and Collectors' clerks. These examinations were arranged to be held in Rochester, Syracuse, and Albany May 6. The canals will open May 1.

JUDICIALLY DECLARED A NEGRO.

E. J. Hunter Says He Is an Indian—Justice Wood Says He Is Not.

JAMAICA, L. I., April 22.—Justice B. Frank Wood of this village to-day rendered his decision in the case of Ezra J. Hunter, who was arrested for violating the compulsory school law. Hunter, who claims to be an Indian, was arrested by Truant Officer Wright for not sending his child to the colored school, he being thought a negro. Hunter says he has a right to send his child to the white school, and that when the child was refused admission to that school he determined to keep it at home.

Judge Wood decided that Hunter was guilty of violating the law, and fined him $5. This decision classes Hunter as a negro. Francis H. Van Vechten appeared for Hunter, and the fine was paid under protest. Van Vechten says he will appeal the case to the United States Supreme Court.

GOV. MORTON WILL BE PRESENT.

He Will Attend the Unveiling of the Grant Statue in Brooklyn.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 22.—Gov. Morton had a consultation with Adjt. Gen. McAlpin and Gen. William C. Wallace late this afternoon, and decided to attend the ceremonies of unveiling the Grant statue in Brooklyn on Saturday.

The Governor, accompanied by his Military Secretary, Col. Marvin, will reach New-York at 11 o'clock Saturday morning, where the Governor's staff will be in waiting, and will be escorted to Brooklyn.

Gen. McAlpin, speaking of the State Camp, said that he had decided not to send the Twenty-third Regiment to camp to open it. He has not fully determined which organization will inaugurate the season.

No Respite for Sugar Brokers.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Judge Cole refused to grant the request of counsel for the sugar brokers to postpone their case until the United States Supreme Court had decided the case of Broker Elverton Chapman of New-York. The cases will be tried during the latter part of May. United States District Attorney Birney informed the court that he would like to begin by trying the sugar brokers, McCartney and Seymour, taking up the McCartney case first.

Welsbach Patents in England.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 22.—The news has been received that the English Court of Queen's Bench has declared valid the English patents of the Welsbach Incandescent Light Company, and has issued a perpetual injunction against the infringers. The suit has been watched with great interest, as about 20,000,000 of these lights are in use.

In Jail for Killing a Robin.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., April 22.—State Game Warden J. L. Tooker to-day arrested Theodore Tyrrell on a charge of having shot a robin. Tyrrell was arraigned before Justice Stryker. He was fined $20, and, not having the money, was sent to jail for thirty days.

Twin Foundlings, Boy and Girl.

Twin foundlings, boy and girl, were found last night in the hallway of the flathouse, 54 East One Hundred and First Street. They were apparently about one month old. They were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Killed by a Trolley Car.

Joseph Darcy, twelve years old, of 194 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, was run over and killed by Trolley Car 300 of the Coney Island and Brooklyn line on Hamilton Avenue, between Hicks and Columbia Streets, last evening.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—The frosts in California in the last ten days were uncommonly severe. From all parts of fruit-growing sections have come reports that the crops were much hurt, partly ruined, or wholly destroyed. Fears are entertained that all the early fruit crop will be almost a failure, and the yield of peaches, apricots, prunes, and grapes will be less than a third of a crop. The almond crop in all parts of the State is reported to be almost a total failure.

—The sealing vessels Esquimaux and Terra Nova have arrived in St. John's, N. F., from the seal fishery. The former has on board 10,000 young and old seal skins, equal in weight to 20,000 prime sealskins. The Terra Nova's catch is about half that of the Esquimaux, and her trip has been an unprofitable one. Only six more vessels are out. The catch for the season will aggregate about 180,000 skins.

—The eighth annual meeting of the Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of Western New-York was opened in Fairport, N. Y., yesterday, with the President, Mrs. F. W. Taylor of Buffalo, in the chair. The society comprises auxiliaries in seventeen counties in the western part of the State. The session was occupied by a Secretaries' and workers' conference, conducted by Mrs. I. A. Ellis of Rochester.

—The Directors of the Western and Eastern Window Glass Manufacturers' Associations who met in Muncie, Ind., and Pittsburg, have decided to close 150 of the 1,192 pots under their control, May 1, one month earlier than was decided at last week's meeting in Indianapolis. This means one month more of idleness for 1,200 hands.

—Eugene V. Debs has been invited to deliver a lecture before the students of Chicago University on a date to be fixed by himself. It had been reported that the students decided to invite him, but the Faculty objected. The invitation, however, made no mention of such objection.

—Capt. J. Cabell Breckinridge, son of the late Gen. John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky, and brother of Clifton R. Breckinridge of Arkansas, United States Minister to Russia, is seriously ill in Providence Hospital, Washington, having undergone an operation for appendicitis.

—In the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday, the resolutions introduced in the Senate against discriminations on account of race or color, were adopted. The resolutions were based upon the action of certain Boston hotels in excluding Bishop Arnett.

—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Boston Herald Company yesterday the following officers were elected: Board of Directors—John H. Holmes, Edwin B

Spring

Is a time when the system needs the help of a good tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. The blood is impoverished and impure and it fails to give nourishment and support to the machinery of the physical system. The nerves, muscles, and all the organs suffer in consequence. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, enriches, and vitalizes the blood, and thus gives vigor and vitality in place of the weakness so common in the Spring.

Hood's
Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Be sure to get HOOD'S, and only HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

Mr. Kinne, a Democrat, who had voted for it, arose and asked to be allowed to change his vote.

"Let him change it," shouted Speaker Fish to Mr. O'Grady.

Mr. Goodsell at once arose. He hails from Orange County, which is the home of Benjamin B. Odell. He is one whom Mr. Odell was said to have induced to vote against the bill. He did so on the first roll call, but no sooner did Kinne change than Mr. Goodsell, evidently thinking the change might defeat the bill, hurriedly arose and changed his own vote from the negative to the affirmative. So Mr. Odell's visit did no real injury, so far as Goodsell is concerned.

The result was finally announced, and a big cheer went up. Republicans claim they had two votes pledged to change and support the bill at the last if they had been needed.

Under the terms of the Greater New-York bill, the nine Commissioners to prepare legislation necessary to perfect consolidation must be appointed by the Governor "with the advice and consent of the Senate." So it would seem that if Gov. Morton intends to sign the bill he must act speedily.

In his speech to-day, Mr. O'Grady, in an effort to secure support from those who might fear supplemental bills, pledged his good faith that this session should adjourn on April 30. That will give but eight days for the Governor to consider and act upon the bill and send his nine names to the Senate, if they are to be confirmed this session. It is a question whether they might be made after the adjournment and considered as "recess" appointments to be confirmed next Winter. Possibly an extraordinary session of the Senate might be called to act on them if the Governor should not send them in before adjournment next week.

ATTITUDE OF BROOKLYN "ANTIS."

Disposition to Accept the Measure with a Good Grace.

The Brooklyn enemies of the Greater New-York measure were dumfounded when they learned that it had passed yesterday. Their flag bearing the inscription "The Greater Brooklyn" still continued to unfold in the breeze at Court and Joralemon Streets on the building owned by A. A. Low, who has from the outset been opposed to consolidation.

The greatest surprise for the anti-consolidationists was the fact that the bill was in reality passed by the Assemblymen from Kings County.

Seven Kings County Assemblymen voted for the measure. They were John J. Cain (Dem.) of the Ninth District, Joseph A. Gulder (Dem.) of the Eleventh District, Charles H. Ebbets (Dem.) of the Twelfth District, Orrin L. Forrester (Rep.) of the Thirteenth District, Frederick L. Hughes (Rep.) of the Twentieth District, Jacob A. Livingston (Rep.) of the Twenty-first District, and Frederick A. Newman (Dem.) of the Seventh District.

Many Republicans, all office holders, when they had studied the vote, spoke in uncomplimentary terms of Assemblymen Forrester, Hughes, and Livingston.

"These three Republicans carried the bill," said one of the office holders. "They have betrayed the Republican Party, and they'll never get nominated for any other office, not even constable."

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, that has opposed the Greater New-York bill from the start, came out in large type, editorially, yesterday, and said, under the caption "Brooklyn for All! All for Brooklyn!"

The Assembly has repassed the Consolidation bill by a majority of 3.

We thought and still think the contrary result would be better.

But Brooklyn, from the result reached, should and must reap consequences of welfare and happiness.

To that end all lately divided on the matter should, and must—and will—unite to get for Brooklyn, at any price, all the good possible under the circumstances attained.

If our opponents think they can or will exceed us in purposes and projects and labors for the interests of Brooklyn, under the new conditions, they will be disappointed. The Eagle is for Brooklyn in or under Greater New-York or in or under any other destiny.

Up, to the decision, there were victors and losers. There should be no losers henceforth, for all should be allies for Brooklyn's rights and advantages, in battling together for which all can become victors.

If the Governor signs this bill, which he can well be urged not to do and which, on so close a vote, he may well hesitate to do, this is the spirit in which Brooklyn will demand that all consolidationists and "antis" shall unitedly work.

Brooklyn for all! All for Brooklyn!

The Brooklyn Standard-Union, Republican, that has not taken any active stand in the matter, but which was opposed to the Greater New-York, in an editorial yesterday said:

By a vote of 78 to 69 the Greater New-York bill was passed in the Assembly this afternoon, and now goes to the Governor for his signature. That Mr. Morton will put his name to this hitherto measure, the design of which is to bring into being one of the greatest and grandest cities the world has ever seen, there can be no doubt.

The Standard-Union was not among the journals that favored consolidation in the form in which it has finally passed the Legislature, but this paper bows, as it has always done, to the will of the majority, honestly expressed, and loyally accepts the final decree of the people's representatives. Heartburnings there will be among the defeated, because it is a sore thing to consent to the wiping out of this beautiful City of Brooklyn, but there will, too, be rejoicing by the thousands of her citizens who have worked night and day for this result, and who believe, heartily and conscientiously, they have achieved the greatest triumph it was possible to secure for Brooklyn in making their beloved city an equal part of what promises to be the most magnificent municipality on earth.

Mayor Wurster, who vetoed the bill when it was originally sent to him, did not appear to be in the least surprised that the bill had passed, and he jocosely remarked that he supposed that hereafter his mail would be addressed to New-York City.

"So far as I am concerned as the Mayor of Brooklyn," he said, "I believe that I have done entirely right in vetoing the bill. In my letter of acceptance I said that unless the bill provided for equal taxation and that Brooklyn should have its full share of all moneys for local improvements, and that such a bill before its final enactment into law should be submitted to the people, I would be opposed to the bill.

"I feel that I have kept my pledge to the people, and now the responsibility rests upon the Legislature and the Governor. I can see a probable benefit to Brooklyn in consolidation, especially for a few years to come, in the way of lower taxation, but only for a few years.

"When New-York has built its fifty-million-dollar tunnel; when it has carried out the improvements already authorized by the Legislature, costing fully $50,000,000; when it has paid, eight or nine years from now, for the extension of its water system, as necessary at that time, at a cost of another fifty millions of dollars; when it has given to the annexed districts improvements in the way of sewers and street pavements demanded, at a cost of another $50,000,000, taxes in New-York City will be as great as, if not greater than, they are in Brooklyn now.

"On the other hand, the merging of Brooklyn into New-York will make the Greater New-York the greatest and grandest city in the United States, and when the ratio of increase in the population in these two cities for the last several years is considered, it is safe to say that the Greater New-York will always be without a rival."

Mayor Wurster, in conclusion, said he believed that Gov. Morton would sign the bill, but he felt that before it became a law it would have a hard row to travel, as in all probability its constitutionality would be attacked. He also said that the charter would have to be voted upon by another Legislature.

George D. Matthews, the dry goods merchant, said there was no doubt that the Governor would sign the bill, and he felt certain that it was for the best interests of the whole population of the two cities.

"The question of Brooklyn being slighted in local legislation," he said, "was far-fetched, as the interest of the one would be for the interest of the whole."

A. Abraham of the firm of Abraham & Straus, was not at his store, but when he heard that the bill had been passed he ordered the National flag to be unfurled from the top of his building.

PEACE HOLDS HER COURT

AMITY AMONG NATIONS IS THE WATCHWORD IN WASHINGTON.

John W. Foster Talks for a Court That Shall Keep People from Arms in the Settlement of Disputes—Edward Atkinson Argues in Favor of International Union and Against Privateers—Protection to Commerce.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The first session of the National Arbitration Conference was called to order this afternoon at Metzerott's Music Hall, in this city. Written acceptances were received from nearly 400 prominent men in forty-six States and Territories.

The meeting was opened by Chairman John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State. Ex-Senator George F. Edmunds was selected as permanent President. After extending a welcome on behalf of the local committee and the municipal authorities of Washington, Mr. Foster said:

I cannot refrain from expressing my pride at the record which our country has made in the past half century of unbroken peace with all the nations of the earth, and of a stedy adherence to the settlement of international differences by the pacific methods of arbitration—a record almost without parallel among the nations of the earth. You have not, therefore, assembled to recommend to our Government any new departure in its policy on this subject, but rather to strengthen and confirm it in the policy so long and so consistently followed.

Compulsory arbitration between nations presents problems and difficulties not easy of solution, and it will be a great gain to the general cause, if out of your deliberations a plan shall be evolved which will meet the objections and solve the difficulties. It seems a utopian idea to anticipate a general disarmament of nations in our generation; and until barbarism and the spirit of conquest and oppression shall be banished from the earth's Governments will be forced to maintain armies and navies. But certainly among peoples who profess to be governed by the principles of common Christianity, and especially between nations kindred in lineage, language, and institutions, a better method of adjusting the differences which must arise between them may be found than by the bloody arbitrament of war. The English-speaking race is by far the most numerous of the great Caucasian family, and to it is intrusted by Providence the highest interests of civilization and Christianity in the world; and if this conference shall result in a permanent plan whereby their differences may be adjusted by arbitration, it will win for itself the fame of one of the memorable assemblies of all history.

Edward Atkinson of Boston delivered an address. He said he desired to disabuse the minds of his hearers of the idea that he advocated "peace at any price." He argued in favor of an international union of the great manufacturing and commercial States for the enforcement of peace upon the high seas by making use of their naval power to police the ocean. Then he said:

That end came very near its attainment in the proposal of the Congress of nations which assembled in Paris after the Crimean war, in 1856. It was then proposed to make it a rule of the ocean that privateering should be ended, but the whole proposition fell into abeyance. The time now seems ripe for such an agreement among nations, to the end that in place of the base title of "commerce destroyer," the ships of the navy of this and other Christian nations may bear the honorable title of "commerce protectors." The conscience of the English-speaking people has been aroused even by the hint of possible warfare between the two great families into which they are now divided. Not only in this country, but in Great Britain suggestions turning toward this great advance in the cause of peace have been made in the Parliament of the United Kingdom. Shall we let this opportunity pass without securing even greater safeguards for the maintenance of peace than a mere agreement to submit our disputes to arbitration?

It need not necessarily be a permanent court, but a submission of each and every cause of dispute as it arises to a tribunal qualified either as a court of law or a court of equity to report upon the rights of the case in the next twelve months, each tribunal selected as each case may arise with a view to the standing and qualifications of its members to deal with the subject at issue. How supremely absurd and ridiculous has the position of the jingoes in our Congress become, and how superfluous any threat of war on the Venezuelan boundary since the commission of most eminent men was appointed only on our own part to whom access has been so readily given by the Government of the United Kingdom to all the evidence on which they rest their case. The mere delay required in establishing the rights in this and every case has sufficed, as it would in every other, to expose the sham pretense of patriotism which seeks only personal notoriety by appeals to passion and prejudice.

The prosperous conditions of our agriculture are due to the interdependence of nations upon the maintenance of peaceful commerce upon the high seas; yet under the pressure of jingoism and in pursuance of a policy of aggression and warfare this country has wasted $7,000,000 or more in the construction of two basely named "commerce destroyers." These ships are fit for nothing except to plunder and destroy the vessels by which our abundance is distributed, on which the whole prosperity of this country rests. There is no shipping of any moment at the present time upon the high seas to be destroyed except that of our most valuable customers. Could anything be more grotesque than such folly? Yet there are men occupying high positions, even if not in high repute, who would carry that waste and aggressive violence to a yet greater and greater extent. How few there are who can even imagine the huge advantage which this country enjoys in contrast to those army and debt burdened nations of Europe, who must feed their armies though their infants die and the women starve in order that mutual service may be forbidden among the States of Europe.

We are told that we must not deal with questions of honor on the basis of dollars and cents. To which we reply, "No, we will not." Owing to the terrible necessity which rests upon Great Britain to maintain her existence through her sea power, her budget has been increased, while our National taxation is being diminished. The cost of our National Government for twenty years has averaged but $5 per head of population. Under the impulse to build a new navy and to fortify the coast this charge, after having diminished to only $4.25, has rapidly increased of late, and our contribution now is only $5; it is being reduced relatively by the rapid increase of population. The budget of Great Britain of the present year calls for taxation of nearly $13 per head for national purposes only. That of France is $18, that of Germany, adding to the Imperial taxes a part of the budgets of the kingdoms and duchies, which are of that nature, $10 per head.

If our standing armies and navies were kept equal in ratio to our population to those of the three countries which I have named, about one in seventeen of arms-bearing age, it would today number 900,000 men. That is the tendency of our jingo policy.

It is right for us, even though our sympathies may be stirred, to keep hands off from the quarrels and disputes of other countries. But there may be other methods of higher potency than armed intervention through which our paramount influence may hereafter be exerted in bringing about peace, good-will, and plenty.

What is our duty and our opportunity? Shall we join in that petty jealousy which has isolated Great Britain among the European States for the very reason that her rule is that of equity and her dominion unimpaired by any effort to retain the sole control of commerce in her great domain to herself alone? Shall we ally ourselves with Spain in her effort to subdue Cuba? Shall we ally ourselves with the Junkers of Germany, under the rule of "blood and iron," of privilege and dynastic control? Shall we ally ourselves with Russia? Or shall we shut ourselves up within our own limits until by the very weight of our crops we are "smothered in our own grease"? Shall we not rather put aside our petty jealousy, and, bearing witness to the great function of the English-speaking people and the charge which is upon them to establish personal liberty and the dominion of law wherever they go, may we not now grasp the opportunity which the circumstances of the hour have put within our reach? Shall we not make such a union among the English-speaking people of the world, and all others who may join, as shall render it forever impossible to incite war among them and also impossible for any other State or nation to weaken the bonds of mutual service by which we may now become united? Would not that be a larger patriotism and a grander idea than has yet been developed in the world?

Ex-Senator Edmunds of Vermont, the permanent presiding officer, made a brief speech. The United States, he said, was among the strongest nations of the world. It had the least reason of any great nation, in a mere selfish sense, to wish for arbitration. It was strong enough in any but the most absurd cause to defend itself, to promote its policies, and to carry on war, but its very strength impels it to be backward. The convention had met to aid and promote the interests of the Government, and, so far as example could go, the kindred Governments, to practice the principle of arbitration, and finally all other nations might follow their example.

It was a pitiful thought that in this time of peace over nearly all the world, more than a million men capable of taking part in the progress of civilization were kept under arms, and a billion dollars diverted to their support. That time must come when the "armies of the world, like that of the United States, would be a mere police body.

On motion of Mr. Dodge of New-York, the following committee of five was appointed on order of business: L. T. Chamberlain of New-York, C. H. McCormick of Chicago, J. S. Billings of Philadelphia, Robert Treat Payne of Boston, and J. C. Morris of New-Orleans, as the latter committee. The following six delegates were named for a Committee on Resolutions, nine others to be announced later: J. D. Angel, Michigan, Chairman; J. B. Moore, New-York; A. D. White, New-York; Henry Hitchcock, St. Louis; L. L. Curry, Virginia, and G. W. Blackford of Illinois.

Carl Schurz made a speech to-night.

Keep's Underwear

is all made to our own order—made just the way we want it made. We find out how we want it made by listening to the demands of ten thousand customers. We believe there is more underwear and better underwear at a lower price in this store than there is any place else in America.

Your money back if you want it.

Imported Balbriggan, $1, $1.50, $2.50.
Imported Lisle Thread, full fash., $1.50.
Gauze, 50 cts., $1, $1.50.
Natural Wool, light weight, $1, $1.50, $2.

The above are simply suggestions.

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MAYOR GLEASON WANTS THE BOY.

Edward Bradley, a Baby, Wins His Affection on a Train.

Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason of Long Island City became infatuated with a baby boy on a train between Wading River and Long Island City yesterday morning, and as the child's mother, a widow, was willing the boy should be taken by the Mayor, it now depends on the Mayor's daughter whether little Edward Bradley will change his name to Patrick Jerome Bradley, and be adopted by Long Island City's Chief Magistrate.

The Mayor was in particularly good humor when he met the child. He was sitting in a coach bound for Long Island City, lost in the dream of Greater New-York and planning the part he would play in the affairs of the big city, when he was aroused to a contemplation of the present by a vigorous tug at his back hair.

The Mayor swung round in his seat, expecting to find some of his friends, and was prepared to encounter a man, but found a chubby, pink, laughing face instead. The face was that of a baby evidently under two years of age, and held by a young woman whose dress proclaimed her a widow, and one, too, who was none too well supplied with the things necessary to make the life of the baby one in which he would want for nothing.

The Mayor looked the little fellow over for a moment, and then ejaculated: "My, but that's a fine, fine child; a fine big boy as ever I saw! What's your name, little man?"

"He is a fine child, Sir; and he will be a finer man some day, God willing," responded the mother, as she fondled the child and prevented the little fellow from obtaining another hold on the locks of the Mayor.

The Mayor took the boy's hand and asked where he came from. The mother, whose air had been one of pride up to that moment, changed the expression of her face and replied that she had been at work in Stony Brook for a resident of that place, but had lost her situation, and was then returning to the city with her boy.

The Mayor played with the child for several minutes before speaking again. Then he exclaimed: "I wish I had that youngster. I'd make a man of him. I'd make him a good Democrat, too. I don't like the way Yankee children are brought up on eggs, clams, and candy. That kind of a bringing up makes dudes of them. If I had that boy I'd feed him on buttermilk and oatmeal. That's what I was brought up on, and there's nothing finer in the world."

There was silence for another minute. The Mayor had been thinking aloud, and then he did some thinking to himself. Suddenly he looked at the young mother and said: "You'd better give me that boy, young woman. If you do, I'll make a man of him."

The mother replied she would like him to have a good home, and tears were in her eyes as she said it. There was some more talk, and the Mayor gave the baby a few bills, which the mother protested against as being too much. The Mayor laughed and informed her he would not miss the few dollars It was then the mother learned who she was talking to.

By the time the train reached Long Island City the Mayor and the mother had reached an agreement, which was provisional in two respects. The boy should change his name to fit the most of the Mayor's, and Miss Jessie Gleason would have to give her consent. Miss Gleason has for years been her father's idol, and everything he has done has been for her.

The Mayor took mother and child to his private office and wrote a letter, which he gave to the mother. Presumably it was to Miss Gleason. Up to last evening the Mayor had not heard from his daughter. He said, however, that his daughter was fond of babies, and could not help being captivated by the youngster. The Mayor has no son. His only child is the daughter, now a handsome girl, nearing womanhood.

NOT ALLOWED TO SPEAK.

Vegetarians Object to Cooks Addressing Their Meeting.

The New-York Vegetarian Society met last night to consider different kinds of foods. Meats and fish were declared impure and lacking in the nourishment that vegetable foods possess.

H. Alden Spencer had two young women, teachers from a cooking school, present, and wished them to address the society. J. W. Scott, the President of the society, objected to their saying anything at all, because, he said, they were closely allied with murderers, as they handled meats and cooked food that had been deprived of life, and murder should not be countenanced by the society.

The two innocent accessories after the fact were not allowed to speak, and the nutritive qualities of oats and other bloodless things were dilated on.

To Facilitate Northern Pacific Plan.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Senator Mitchell, for the Committee on the Judiciary, has reported to the Senate the joint resolution which is intended to facilitate the reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and to secure to actual settlers the right of purchase at a price not exceeding $2.50 per acre, of the agricultural lands within its grant, and to prohibit the company or any successor from giving by consolidation, sale, or other corporate action control of its railroad to any corporation, &c., whatever, without the consent of Congress. Several amendments changing the language of the original resolution, but of minor importance, were agreed to.

Will Submit to Skin Grafting.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 22.—Miss Maggie Cotter, a young woman who lives in Brooklyn, was admitted to the General Hospital to-day in this city to undergo a skin-grafting process. She is the young woman who was terribly burned about the body a short time ago by the explosion of a gas stove. The girl's sisters are supplying the skin to be grafted over the flesh. Dr. Victor Mravlag, who is the house surgeon, has supervision of the case, and he says it will take some time before the skin grafting is completed. The brother of Miss Cotter has also volunteered to give some of his skin, and her burns are so terrible that it will take all her three sisters and brother can give to cover them.

FOR NURSERY AND SICK ROOM.

COMMODES, FOLDING INVALID TRAYS, BACK RESTS, HOT-WATER BAGS, BED PANS, DOUCHE PANS, BIDETS, CAMPHOR WOOD AND CEDAR TRUNKS.

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

LEGALITY OF THE JOINT TRAFFIC AGREEMENT.

James C. Carter's Argument in the Test Suit Before Judge Wheeler of the United States Circuit Court—The Railroads Combined, Not Against Public Interests, but in Order to Protect the Public as Well as Themselves.

James C. Carter argued in behalf of the Joint Traffic Association before Judge Wheeler in the United States Circuit Court in this city yesterday. Mr. Carter is the general counsel for the railroad companies in the suit brought by United States District Attorney Macfarlane to test the legality of the new traffic agreement, and he gave a careful and clear analysis of the peculiar conditions that led to the formation of the great rate-maintaining combination of railroads known as the Joint Traffic Association.

Mr. Carter pointed out that the Trunk Line railroads had for a long time labored under great disadvantages, because of competition with one another under unequal conditions; the roads had suffered from so many drawbacks, including inadequate returns for money invested, that measures of self-preservation became absolutely necessary. Self-preservation is, with corporations, as with individuals, the first law of nature. No laws should be so construed, argued the counsel, as to compel any corporation to conduct business at a loss. Such an interpretation would be disastrous to justice, unjust to railroads, and in the end would work harm to the public, because the railroads would be obliged to discontinue transportation facilities.

The nature of the present proceeding in court, Mr. Carter said, was an appeal to the equity principle. There is no jurisdiction in equity for a violation of the ordinary administration of justice. The history of England is replete with struggles for the maintenance of civil rights. In the United States our pride is to preserve these rights for corporations as well as individuals. Admitting that the principle of injunction was right and proper, the counsel urged that courts should exercise great care in the granting of injunctions. The Assistant District Attorney, according to Mr. Carter's view, had not claimed that the business of the country had been interfered with by the railroad companies. No obstruction to commerce was alleged. No crime is laid at the door of the railroads. Mr. Carter admitted that the court had jurisdiction, but the jurisdiction must be exercised in strict accordance with law and justice. No injunction can be granted unless other remedies are insufficient. No pretense is made that the legal remedy is insufficient in the matter now under consideration in court. The Inter-State Commerce Commission was supposed to act with amicable relations to both the railroad companies and the public at large.

In the settlement of all differences, the milder remedy is always wiser than harsh measures. The action of the United States District Attorney in the case under consideration cannot be maintained by any provision of the Anti-Trust act. Mr. Carter said that it was very difficult to define the meaning of the word "monopoly." The term was a very elastic one. Who can tell where to draw the line between monopoly and non-monopoly? If a man happens to own all the opium in the market, can he be blamed if he obtains what he regards as a fair market price for his goods? The patent laws of the United States protect the interests of inventors. Can anybody justly assert that laws which are meant to secure payment to inventors for their time and trouble are for the upholding of monopoly?

In defining a trust, Mr. Carter said that there was a wide difference between a trust and a joint traffic agreement. An association of railroad companies is nothing in the nature of a trust. Trusts were prohibited by law because they were in the nature of conspiracies against the welfare of the public. Furthermore, there should be a careful discrimination between the letter and the spirit of laws. Mr. Carter cited the case of the Protestant Episcopal Church Corporation, in which the Church Wardens were accused of violating the Contract Labor act by hiring a clergyman in Europe to do duty here in New-York. The letter of the law had been violated, but the higher court decided that there was no violation of the spirit of the law.

The Vanderbilt companies have not infringed upon the spirit of any law now on the books. Mr. Carter said he would submit briefs of the proceedings of both houses of Congress to show that there was no intention to make railroads amenable to the Anti-Trust act. Any agreement is legal that does not offend public policy. All the copper in the world is contained in a comparatively few mines. It would be possible for the owners of the mines to fully control the copper market by reason of the limited supply. It is different with railroads. Transportation facilities can be increased, if there is money at stake, to a practically unlimited degree. Railroads can be multiplied to such an extent that few, if any, could make profits under active competition. There is a limit to which low prices can be carried with safety. It is to guard against the danger limit that railroad companies have formed agreements with one another. The railroad companies cannot afford to cut one another's throats. Hence they put their heads together and form an agreement for the mutual interests of all concerned. The equilibrium of rates and the regulation of traffic must be maintained. Competition can be protected and regulated—not abolished.

The whole transportation business of the country has been built up and maintained in a condition of efficiency by combination and harmony among the railroad companies. Without combination and harmony, the immense traffic of the country could not be successfully handled. Stability is of great importance to the business interests of the country. Stability and equality in rates must be insisted upon. There are many kinds of goods carried as freight. These goods are classified. They are arranged under headings of A, B, C, 1, 2, 3, &c. Goods are carried part way and handed over by one company to another. The classifications cannot be arranged without an understanding between the managers of the respective transportation lines.

Mr. Carter was still speaking when the court adjourned until this morning.

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Water delivered free in New England, New York and New Jersey.

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Of course it's imitated—anything good always is—that's endorsement, not a pleasant kind, but still endorsement. HIRES Root-beer is imitated.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

GEORGIA SOUTHERN AND FLORIDA.

A State Commission Finds that It Is Independent of the Southern.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 22.—The Georgia Railroad Commission yesterday investigated the question of control of the Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad. The presumption of the commission was that this company was controlled by the Southern Railway, because it is a commonly accepted fact that the Southern owns a majority of the stock of the Georgia Southern and Florida. In undertaking this investigation, the State Commission gave as its purpose the intention of treating the two roads named as the same line if it appeared that one controlled or managed the other by leasing, ownership, or otherwise. The bank of this announced intention was something of great importance, for the legality of the Southern's consolidation of various lines into one system was liable to attack.

The Georgia Southern and Florida denied that it is controlled by the Southern. The lawyers and witnesses testified that they did not know whether the Southern owns a majority of the stock in the other company or not. The commission based its case largely on the report made by President Spencer of the Southern to the stockholders of that company one year ago. In that report he spoke of the future of the Georgia Southern and Florida as though it would be a part of the Southern's system. The companies insisted that the report quoted from was made prior to the reorganization of the Georgia Southern.

The commission did not succeed in establishing the fact that the Southern controls the Georgia Southern, which has an independent force of officials and its own Board of Directors. It was shown that in traffic matters the two roads are often competitors and antagonists. The commission took the case under advisement.

Work of the State Commission.

ALBANY, April 22.—The State Railroad Commission has granted an application of the Watkins and Havana Surface Railroad Company for an increase of capital stock from $50,000 to $300,000. This company was only recently granted a certificate to construct its line, but now proposes to extend its road and build eleven miles more than was first contemplated.

The Irondequoit and Lake Shore Electric Railroad Company was granted a certificate under Section 59, authorizing it to build a connecting line seven miles long between two Summer resorts on Lake Ontario, near Rochester.

The following new railroads have applied to the commission for certificates to build under Section 59: The Ballston Terminal Company, which is to operate a road between Ballston and the mills on the Kayaderosseras Creek; Plattsburg Traction Company, to extend from Plattsburg to the Catholic Summer School on Lake Champlain, and the Mountain Lake Electric Railroad Company, to extend from Gloversville to Mountain Lake. The commission has set May 12, at 2 P. M., at Albany, as the date and place for hearing those interested in the three proposed new roads.

New Station in Waterbury.

WATERBURY, Conn., April 22.—Vice President John M. Hall of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road, said last night that there was a probability that Waterbury would have a substantial new union station within a year, and that the tracks of the Consolidated Road and the New-England Road would be brought into the city and taken out together, changing the Consolidated tracks to conform to the course of the New-England between this city and Union City. No surveys have yet been made, however, for this.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Semi-official announcement was made yesterday that the time for deposits of securities of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company with J. P. Morgan & Co. will expire to-morrow, and will not be extended. Owing to the rapid removal of obstacles to the reorganization and the prospects of an immediate decree of foreclosure, the deposits of securities are expected to be very heavy in the two days left open by the reorganization managers.

—A dispatch from Chicago says that the new stockyards line, which will branch off from the new belt line at Chappell, near Summit, and run due east through the Stickney tract to the Union stockyards, is to be built jointly by the Atchison and Michigan Central Railroads, the latter constructing the line from Chappell to Forty-ninth Street, in Chicago, and the Atchison building it thence to the yards. A lease for the use of the whole line will be given to the Chicago Terminal Railway Company.

—The Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association at Asbury Park has decided not to allow a trolley road within the limits of its grounds. Several trolley companies, including the Atlantic Coast Electric Railroad, have been trying for a year past to secure a franchise within the camp meeting gates. At a meeting Tuesday night many protests against the road were read from prominent property owners.

—Commissioner Blanchard and the Messrs. McNicoll, Callaway, and Caldwell are trying to arrange a meeting for the purpose of discussing east-bound competition with the "Soo" line, and present prospects are that it will be held in New-York during the last week of the present month.

—Gov. Morton has signed Assemblyman Cutler's bill amending the railroad law relative to foreclosure and sale of railroad property lying partly within this State under decree of United States Courts, or any court of competent jurisdiction.

—W. G. McEdwards has been appointed Chief Clerk of the passenger department of the Erie Railroad in Chicago, to succeed I. M. Cheesbrough, who has been appointed Chief Rate Clerk of the Central Passenger Committee.

—The Department of Railways and Canals has sent out notifications that efforts are being made to have the Welland Canal open as soon as possible, but that it is feared it cannot be got ready before May 1.

—Authority has been given to the Grand Trunk Railway by the Joint Traffic Association managers to put in rates between Canadian points and on Toronto freights to meet Canadian Pacific rates.

—R. W. Beckam has resigned the position of auditor of accounts of the Chattanooga Union Railway, and will serve under General Manager Shaler as auditor of the Panama Railroad.

—The Erie Railroad has leased 1,000 coal cars from the Ohio Southern. They will be used in the coal and ore trade on the Mahoning division.

—For the month of March the Chicago and Northwest Railroad reports an increase in gross earnings of $408,037.

—Marvin Hughitt, President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, is in this city.

—George B. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania, was in New-York yesterday.

—D. I. Roberts, General Passenger Agent of the Erie, is in Chicago.

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"RELIABLE" CARPETS

ARMENIAN RUGS.

Our store will soon be despoiled of its Armenian Beauty. There are still a few rare rugs left, but they, too, will soon disappear under fire of the low prices we have put upon them, so choose NOW. You may travel far and wide and never secure another such bargain.

DO YOU KNOW THE COOL COMFORT AND ARTISTIC EFFECT IN MATTING, WITH HERE AND THERE AN ORIENTAL RUG? WE DO—SO WE HAVE ARRANGED THIS FOR YOU.

Extra heavy Chinese Matting at $4.75 per 40-yard roll.

BEAUTIFUL THOUGHTS EXPRESSED IN COLOR AND DESIGN OF OUR SPRING CARPETS, AND ECONOMY EXPRESSED IN THE PRICES.

SUMMER FURNITURE FOR ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE AT LOWEST PRICES.

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BRIDGE BILL INTRODUCED

BROOKLYN FAVORED BY ASSEMBLYMAN O'GRADY'S MEASURE.

Provides for Two Trustees for That City and One for New-York—Mayors and Controllers ex-Officio Members of the Board—Salaries for Trustees and Extra Pay for President and Treasurer—Appointments to be for Five Years.

ALBANY, April 22.—A bill to reorganize the management of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge was introduced to-day by Assemblyman O'Grady. The bill was referred to the Committee on Rules, from which it can be reported for final passage as soon as it is printed.

It was prepared as a result of the investigation conducted by the Assembly Cities Committee last year into the management of the affairs of the bridge. The bill is as follows:

Section 1. Within thirty days after the passage of this act the Mayor of the City of New-York shall appoint one person and the Mayor of the City of Brooklyn shall appoint two persons, who, together with the Mayor of the City of New-York ex officio and the Mayor of the City of Brooklyn ex officio, and the Controller of the City of New-York ex officio and the Controller of the City of Brooklyn ex officio, shall constitute and be "The Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge."

The Trustees so appointed by the Mayors shall hold office for the period of five years from the first day of June, 1896, and their successors shall be appointed in like manner within thirty days of the expiration of their term of office, and shall hold office for a like term and be succeeded in a like manner.

Each of the Trustees so appointed shall receive a salary of $3,000 per annum. In case of any vacancy occurring at any time in the office of either of the appointed Trustees the same shall be filled for the unexpired term thereof by the Mayor of the city whose Mayor appointed the person in whose office the vacancy occurs.

On the first day of June, 1896, or upon the appointment and qualification thereafter of the Trustees provided for by this act, the term of office of the present Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge shall cease and determine.

Sec. 2—No person shall be eligible to appointment as a Trustee of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge who has any pecuniary interest as an individual or in any firm or corporation having business relations with the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge.

Any contract or any privilege hereafter granted by the corporation, "The Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge," or by a Trustee or officer thereof as such, with or to any individual, firm, or corporation with whom or in which any Trustee or officer has any pecuniary interest, shall be void.

Sec. 3—The Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, provided for by these acts, shall, except as restricted or extended by this act, be vested with all the powers and charged with all the duties now vested in and charged upon the Trustees of said bridge in office at the time of the passage of the act, and so vested in and charged upon said corporation.

They shall have power to appoint one of their number, who shall be appointed Trustee, to be President, who shall receive while holding said office an additional compensation of $2,000, and one of their number to be Treasurer, who shall receive while holding said office an additional salary of $1,000 a year, and upon said appointment the term of office of the present Treasurer of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge shall terminate.

They shall have power to appoint a Secretary and such other officers and subordinates as may be necessary; to provide rules and regulations for the performance of their duties, and to fix their compensation, and upon the appointment of a Secretary by said Trustees, the term of office of the present Secretary of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge shall cease and terminate.

Three Trustees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting, and a majority of a quorum may perform and exercise any power, authority, or duty of said corporation.

The bill contains the usual provision for repealing all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with it. It also provides for taking effect immediately.

HEARING ON THE BEER BILL.

Experts Testify for and Against the Proposed Act.

ALBANY, April 22.—The Ford bill, requiring a certain standard for lager beer, ale, and porter, was given a hearing to-day before the Senate Committee on Public Health.

Dr. Francis Wyatt, a chemist, representing the State Brewers' and Maltsters' Association, said the Congressional investigation proved that the beer brewed in the United States was pure. To punish a brewer because a brewing had not a certain proportion of ingredients was ridiculous, because it was impossible to control the chemical condition of malt and barley.

Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan of New-York City said beer should be a watery extract of malt and hops properly fermented with a fairly pure yeast. The brewers, in order to sell soon after the beer is brewed, and to arrest fermentation, used chemicals injurious to the human system.

Dr. W. T. Scheele of New-York City read the result of analyses of twenty different brands of beer. All were impure according to his analyses.

Dr. Hamilton Williams of New-York City told of the ill effect of adulterants of beer on the human system.

The committee took no action on the bill. One of the Senators said he thought it likely the bill would not be reported favorably this year.

Capitol Appropriation Restored.

ALBANY, April 22.—The Senate to-day restored to the Capitol Appropriation bill the appropriation of $500,000 for continuing work by contract by a

IVORY SOAP

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You have noticed the disagreeable odor of clothes just from the wash. That's the soap. Cheap soaps do not rinse out. Ivory Soap rinses readily, leaving the clothes sweet, clean and white.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

SUSPENDED FOR ONE YEAR

FATE OF BICYCLE RIDERS AT THE SEVENTH REGIMENT GAMES.

"Tom" Cooper Placed in the Professional Ranks at His Own Request—A Couple of Hamilton's Records Made at Coronado, Cal., Accepted by the Racing Board—Sanctions Granted for Races over Courses Throughout the Country.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Chief in importance to wheelmen in New-York City in the weekly bulletin of Chairman Gideon of the League of American Wheelmen's Racing Board is the suspension for one year of all the men who competed in the bicycle races at the Seventh Regiment games on the evening of April 11.

The other official pronunciamentos of the Racing Board, with sanctions granted, are as follows:

Declared Professionals.—"Tom" Cooper, Detroit, Mich.; Joseph H. Hooker, Jr., Kansas City, Mo., and L. V. Raymond, Coronado, Cal., at their own request.

Riders Suspended for Competing in Unsanctioned Races.—The following are suspended for one year from April 14, 1896: W. A. Grant, New-York City; J. F. Meurer, A. D. Prince, A. A. Murphy, A. C. Platt, A. L. Hallenbeck, T. Budenbach, T. N. Drake, C. M. Kervan, W. D. Edwards, R. L. West, W. W. Bainbridge, J. H. Covell, W. R. Pike, and G. H. Clark, all of New-York City, who competed at the games of the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association.

Records Accepted.—Half-mile tandem, professional—William A. Terrill and W. A. Taylor, unpaced, flying start, 0:52 3-5; third-mile, professional—W. W. Hamilton, unpaced, flying start, 0:34 1-5; two-thirds mile, professional—W. W. Hamilton, paced, flying start, 0:58 3-5, all made at Coronado, Cal., March 2, 1896.

Sanctions have been granted for the following race meetings:

July 4—Boonton Athletic Club, Boonton, N. J.
May 30—Neshaminy Falls Athletic Association, Neshaminy Falls, Penn.
May 30—B. J. Murphy, Altoona, Penn.
May 2—Young Men's Christian Association, Philadelphia.
May 15—Eastburn Athletic Association, Philadelphia.
May 7, 8—Healdsburg Wheelmen, Healdsburg, Cal.
May 30—Citrus Wheelmen, Los Angeles, Cal.
July 4—Citrus Wheelmen, Santa Monica, Cal.
May 9—Smith Academy, St. Louis, Mo.
May 9—Chester Park Athletic Club Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.
May 16—Chester Park Athletic Club Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.
May 11, 16—Case & Manning, Chicago, Ill.
May 2—Bicycle Park Association, Omaha, Neb.
May 9—Second Infantry B. C., Fort Omaha, Neb.
May 1—Company E, Eighth Regiment, and Greenwich Wheelmen, New-York.
May 30—Syracuse Athletic Association, Syracuse, N. Y.
Sept. 7—Syracuse Athletic Association, Syracuse, N. Y.
Aug. 8—Albany Bicycle Club, Albany, N. Y.
Aug. 15—Albany Bicycle Club, Albany, N. Y.
May 30—Rome Cyclers, Rome, N. Y.
April 30—Twenty-second Regiment Athletic Association, New-York.
July 11—Riverside Wheelmen, New-York.
Aug. 6—School of Physical Training, Silver Lake Assembly, N. Y.
July 4—W. G. Green, Watertown, N. Y.
Aug. 12—Coxsackie Cycling Club, Coxsackie, N. Y.
May 27—Cortland Athletic Association, Cortland, N. Y.

CENTURY WHEELMEN'S RUN.

A Good List of Pacemakers to Lead the Riders Next Sunday.

The pacemakers that will assist Capt. M. Gibb and the officers of the Century Wheelmen of New-York, on their Spring century run to Patchogue, L. I., and return, on Sunday, April 26, are as follows: Regular division—Carl Von Lengerke, Atalanta Wheelmen, chief pacemaker; George C. Wheeler, Mount Vernon Cycle Club; Daniel M. Adee, Liberty Wheelmen; A. L. Starkweather, East Orange Cyclers; Thomas Ward, Riverside Wheelmen. Fast Division, (tandems)—Peter J. Fisher, Century Wheelmen, and O. V. Babcock, J. W. Judge, and Fred Nagle, Riverside Wheelmen; Charles T. Earle and A. E. Relyea, Kings County Wheelmen; Bartsch and Nonnenbacher, Manhattan Bicycle Club. Assistant pacemakers, in charge of companies, who compete for the gold locket, will be selected from riders entered in the different squads, with the exception of clubs entering twenty-five and over, who are privileged to name their own pacemaker.

The club elected thirteen new members at its last meeting, and is in a most flourishing condition.

The start for the Spring century next Sunday will be made over the College Point ferry, from the foot of Ninety-ninth Street, East River, at 5:15 A. M., on a special boat. Dinner will be had at Patchogue, where the party of riders will be photographed in a group.

AUSTRALIAN CYCLING EXPERTS.

Records Lowered by Parsons and Toms at Many Distances.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—Latest advices from Australia report cycling all the rage, and outclassing all other sports. The championship meetings at Adelaide, South Australia, were great successes financially and otherwise, and many Australian records were lowered. J. W. Parsons won the five-mile scratch event in 12:11 2-5, and G. Megson the one-mile race in 2:18 3-5. Parsons also won the half-mile paced event in 0:54, 4 seconds better than the time of Zimmerman, the American flier's Australian record. The five-mile champion also carried off the mile event (paced) in 1:56 3-5. Frank Toms, the colonial expert, at the same meeting rode two miles, paced, in 4:15. Toms is the Australian long-distance cycle champion, and recently won the 600-mile road event—from Adelaide to Melbourne.

Parsons was banqueted by leading colonial cyclists, and was to have sailed from Sydney for England on April 16. He visits England and America professionally.

G. R. Broadbent recently lowered the 50 and 100 mile road records to 2:24:00 and 6:04:00, respectively. A. J. Brady of New-Zealand held the previous records.

Sanger Ready to Race.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 22.—Walter C. Sanger will leave to-morrow for Boston to make arrangements for the coming season. "I have not yet made any answer to Murphy's challenge to me to race for cash stakes," he said, "but when my arangements are settled I will have something to say to Murphy and other challengers. I will make a proposition to them to race under League of American Wheelmen rules, and if they accept I will win or lose a lot of money."

A Successful Wheel Club.

Fourteen new members were elected at the recent meeting of the Niantic Wheelmen, a club which seems to be on the high road to prosperity. Its energetic Racing Committee is composed of James M. Waylett, Chairman; Andrew Hart, Joseph Drum, John J. McCarty, and G. Patterson. The club has arranged to have its inaugural run next Sunday to Arrochar, S. I. Other runs will be: May 3, to Plainfield, N. J.; May 10, to Hempstead, L. I.; May 17, to Tenafly, N. J., and May 24, to William's Bridge.

All wheelmen are invited to attend the century run, to be held through New-Jersey in the latter part of May, information concerning which may be obtained by addressing J. F. Farrell, 217 Second Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Plans of Avis Wheelmen.

So successful were the rides of the Avis Wheelmen to Yonkers on April 12, and to Coney Island on April 19, that the club has arranged for several more rides in company. That set for Sunday next is to Rye Beach, N. Y., and will be followed by others on these dates: May 10, to Summit, N. J.; May, 17, Babylon, L. I.; May 24, to Coney Island; May 30 and June 1, to Long Branch and return, June 8, to Passaic, N. J., and June 15, to Larchmont.

The officers of the club are: Edward J. Farley, President; George Vivoroux, Vice President; Edward Johnson, Secretary; A. P. Kenedy, Treasurer; Matt Baird, Captain, and John Barrett, Lieutenant. The enthusiasm of the members and skill of the riders is a sufficient warranty of a successful club season on both road and track.

Bicyclists' Lantern Parade.

MONTCLAIR, April 22.—The wheelmen of this vicinity were out in force to-night, most of them with their wheels gayly bedecked and illuminated. It was the first lantern parade of the season held under the auspices of the Llewellyn Bicycle Club, and many clubs from Bloomfield, the Oranges, Franklin, Nutley, Belleville, and Newark were represented, the club having the largest representation receiving a handsome bugle. The start was made from the Bicycle Opera House at 9 o'clock, and the parade was along Bloomfield Avenue to Grove Street, to Walnut Street, to Valley Road, to Bloomfield Avenue, to Fullerton Avenue, to the Opera House, where a reception was held.

Return Cycle Path Contested For.

Park Commissioner Woodruff of Brooklyn yesterday awarded the contract for the construction of the new return bicycle path, from Coney Island to Prospect Park, to Michael J. Dady, whose bid was $29,600. He agrees to have the path finished by June 10, five days earlier than his contract requires.

Frank J. Gallagher bid $27,000, but Park Commissioner Woodruff rejected this bid, because Gallagher admitted that he did not have a plant large enough to guarantee his ability to complete the work by June 15.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The Hempstead Cycle Club has been organized, with the following officers: President—Carroll F. Norton; Vice President—C. E. Patterson; Secretary—Charles W. Carman; Treasurer and Bugler—C. W. Lockwood; Captain, (first division) —Charles Carman; First Lieutenant—Daniel Sealey; Second Lieutenant—H. V. Carman; Captain, (second division)—William Weekes; First Lieutenant—Isaac N. Carman; Second Lieutenant —George H. Baukney; Bugler—C. W. Lockwood. The club starts out with thirty-three members.

—Harry J. Lankenau and Louis Hunken, two members of the Bushwick Wheelmen, will try and lower the tandem record of Relyea and Earl of the Kings County Wheelmen, 4:53, for the Patchogue Cemetery course. "Scorchers" ought to have more sense than to try and lower the record on such a generally patronized route as this on a Sunday, when so many riders for pleasure are out.

—The Committee on Local Organization appointed by President Elliott of the League of American Wheelmen is as follows: I. B. Potter, New-York; S. A. Boyle, Pennsylvania; R. Gentle, New-Jersey; P. G. Reed, Ohio; R. Hohm, Missouri, W. A. Brown, Wisconsin; L. C. Jaquish, Illinois, and S. Elliott, Massachusetts.

—E. C. Bald, the racing man, who was suspended by the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen, is expected in the city to-day. It was reported that the suspension in his case had been raised, and that he will go at once to Louisville to begin training for the racing season.

—Auther Gardiner, the dashing young Chicago rider, is now training at the Fountain Ferry track, in Louisville. He is in good trim, and thinks he will be faster this season than ever.

—Both the Waverley Bicycle Club and the Nassau Wheelmen have been admitted to membership in the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island.

—A run to Roslyn, L. I., is the attraction for members of the Paramount Wheelmen on Sunday next.

TO KEEP A CLEAR COURSE.

Senate Passed a Bill Making the Hudson Available for College Races.

A bill introduced by Senator Hill, and which passed the United States Senate yesterday, may have an important bearing on the proposed rowing regatta in which crews from Columbia, Harvard, Cornell, and the University of Pennsylvania are to participate in June next.

The bill provides that during the progress of any regatta, amateur or professional, in navigable waters, the Secretary of the Treasury may take such steps as may be necessary to insure the safety of passengers on excursion steamers, by detailing revenue cutters to enforce such rules and regulations as may be adopted. The bill will at once go to the House of Representatives, where Congressman George B. McClellan will try and secure its passage.

In case the bill is passed, it will provide for the proper policing in an official manner of the course at Poughkeepsie, where it has been proposed to hold the college regatta. The passage of the bill will wipe out the only objection to the course urged by the representatives of Harvard and Pennsylvania. At the last meeting of the Regatta Committee, composed of representatives of the four colleges, it was practically decided that in case an act of Congress was passed giving the powers which this bill provides, the races would be rowed at Poughkeepsie. Otherwise it was agreed by a majority that the Saratoga Lake course should be adopted.

Every college man, as well as others interested in rowing races, will be glad to learn of the partial passage of the bill, carrying with it the possibility of the much-talked-of regatta being rowed where the general public will have a chance to see it. It is to be hoped that the bill will pass the House of Representatives in time to permit of suitable arrangements being made for the regatta at Poughkeepsie.

First Race for Half-Raters.

The first race for the half-raters, or potato bug squadron, will take place on Saturday, May 16, under the auspices of the Huguenot Yacht Club, off New-Rochelle. Between 75 and 100 of these small boats are being built, and, as many of them are already completed, this should be a good contest. The Huguenot Yacht Club is only a year old, but is one of the most enterprising yachting organizations on the Sound. Entries for the race should be made with Vice Commodore Connolly, 757 Broadway.

A New Bicycle Club.

A new bicycle club, called the Yellow Fellow Club, which bids fair to become one of the largest and most popular clubs in the city, has just been organized by E. J. De Coppet, Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride, and A. H. Albro. The club has taken the three upper floors of the Tinkham Building, 306-310 West Fifty-ninth Street, and has fitted them up in handsome style, with marble showers, baths, and lockers. The top floor is used as a practice hall for rainy days. The club already has a membership of about 400. This club is open to riders of Stearns and Tourist wheels only. Officers are as follows: President—E. J. De Coppet; Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride; Captain—James Josephi. A run will be held on the opening of the club, Friday, May 1.

JUST OUT

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NOTE THE CONTENTS:

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In the Glance of His Face — Hamlin Garland
The Signal Horns of the Nogales — C. Ridgway Van Blarcom
Counsel — Frances Aymar Mathews
Carpe Noctem — Edgar Fawcett
The Spirit in the Pipe — Chester Bailey Fernald
The World's Manikin — H. C. Pearson
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NEW-YORKS WERE BEATEN

AN EASY VICTORY FOR PHILADELPHIA'S STRONG TEAM.

Meekin Was No Match for the Batsmen of Capt. Nash's Club—Seymour, Too, Proved a Failure—A Disastrous Third Inning for the Giants—Strong Pitching by Taylor and Good All-Round Work by the Quakers.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Philadelphia, 14; New-York, 3.
Brooklyn, 12; Washington, 8.
Baltimore, 9; Boston, 1.
Chicago, 9; St. Louis, 4.
Cincinnati, 7; Cleveland, 4.
Pittsburg, 8; Louisville, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Philadelphia	4	1	.800
Pittsburg	4	1	.800
Brooklyn	3	2	.600
Cleveland	3	2	.600
Washington	3	2	.600
Baltimore	3	3	.500
Cincinnati	3	3	.500
Chicago	3	3	.500
St. Louis	3	3	.500
Boston	2	4	.333
New-York	1	4	.200
Louisville	1	5	.167

Weakness in the pitching department and costly errors when the bases were occupied are the cause of the defeat of the New-Yorks in their game against the Philadelphias on the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. For two innings Jouett Meekin showed some of his old-time form and disposed of the visitors without a run. But there was a sudden reversal, Meekin lost command of the ball, his fielders began to make errors, and the Quakers banged the sphere in all directions. Player after player crossed the plate in rapid succession, and the third inning, which opened 1 to nothing in favor of New-York, closed 9 to 1 in favor of the muscular chaps from Pennsylvania.

This, of course, robbed the game of all interest. As the Giants started off in the lead, the royal enthusiasts were hopeful of success, but after this terrible onslaught on the part of Capt. Nash's men sadness reigned on the Polo Grounds.

In the fourth inning Seymour was put in the box, and he, too, was wild. At times, however, Seymour pitched good ball, and in several instances when the bases were occupied he showed rare skill in his disposing of heavy batsmen. On the whole, the game, as far as the New-Yorks were concerned, was a poor exhibition on the diamond field. With the exception of George Davis and Connaughton, the batting was weak, and the fielding altogether was far below the standing of a first-class professional nine.

On the other hand, the Philadelphias played in championship form. Their fielding was a repetition of Tuesday's contest, inasmuch as they did not make an error of any description. Their batting was hard and sharp and the team work displayed was perfection in itself. Taylor, the Staten Island youth, who wore a Giants' uniform a few years ago, pitched a grand game of ball. He gave an exhibition of speed that was marvelous, and his change of pace, curves, and shoots kept the New-Yorks guessing from the start to the finish of the contest.

Judging from the five games played by the Philadelphias against the Bostons and the New-Yorks, the City of Brotherly Love this year has a team that it can justly feel proud of. The Quakers have never yet won a League championship. They have been close to the front on several occasions, but never succeeded in gaining the coveted trophy. This year, however, aspirants for first honors had better keep a watchful eye on Capt. Nash's men. They are not dark horses, but strong candidates for the pennant emblematic of the baseball championship.

This afternoon the New-Yorks and Philadelphias will play another game on the Polo Grounds. Score:

NEW-YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	3	5	1		Sullivan, cf.	1	0	4	0	0	
Van Hut'n, c.	0	0	0	4	2	1	Delehanty, rf.	2	1	1	0	0	
Con'ton, ss.	1	2	4	2	0		Thomp'n, rf.	1	1	3	0	0	
G. Davis, 3b.	0	3	3	3	1		Br'thers, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0	
Tiernan, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		Grady, c.	2	2	10	2	1	
Stafford, lf.	0	0	1	1	0		Cross, ss.	1	3	2	2	0	
H. Davis, 1b.	0	0	9	1	0		Hallman, 2b.	2	3	3	6	0	
Meekin, p.	0	0	0	0	2		Nash, 3b.	2	2	0	1	0	
Seymour, p.	0	1	0	1	0		Taylor, p.	0	1	0	3	0	
Wilson, c.	0	0	4	5	3								
Total	3	8	27	18	6		Total	14	11	27	13	0	

Philadelphia	0	0	9	2	0	2	0	0	1—14
New-York	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—3

Earned runs—New-York, 2; Philadelphia, 1. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 2; off Meekin, 2; off Seymour, 7. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 5; New-York, 5. Left on bases—New-York, 5; Philadelphia, 9. Struck out—By Taylor, 2; by Meekin, 2; by Seymour, 3. Home run—Nash. Three-base hits—Delehanty and Gleason. Two-base hit—Nash. Stolen base—Sullivan. Wild pitches—Seymour, 2. Hit by pitcher—Meekin, 1; Seymour, 1. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

BROOKLYNS WHIP WASHINGTON.

They Bat Better and Win a Game That Caused Lots of Wrangling.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The baseball game to-day was very loosely played on both sides, Brooklyn winning through better hitting and McJames's liberality with bases on balls. Capt. Joyce was hit in the face with a pitched ball in the second inning, and was compelled to retire. Lush was sent to second, Rodgers going to third.

A great deal of "kicking" was indulged in by both sides over Keefe's umpiring, and the wrangling was of such frequent occurrence that only six innings were played. President Young of the National League said this evening that the protest of President Stucky of Louisville as to Umpire Weidman's work at Pittsburg yesterday would avail nothing. President Stucky wanted Weidman detailed elsewhere, but Mr. Young has decided not to change his schedule, as he has confidence in Mr. Weidman. Attendance, 2,200. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Brown, cf.	1	0	5	0	0		G'ffin, cf.	3	1	3	0	0	
Joyce, 3b.	0	0	0	0	1	0	McC'thy, lf.	2	2	1	1	1	
Abbey, rf.	1	1	1	1	1		And'son, rf.	3	3	2	0	0	
Selbach, lf.	2	1	0	0	0		La Ch'e, 1b.	0	0	7	1	0	
Cart'ht, 1b.	1	2	8	2	0		Shindle, 3b.	0	2	0	1	0	
McGuire, c.	0	2	4	1	0		Corcor'n, ss.	1	2	2	3	2	
R'drs, ss.	0	1	0	2	1		Bonner, 2b.	1	0	1	1	1	
De M't've, ss.	1	1	4	2	1		Grim, c.	0	1	2	0	1	
McJames, p.	1	0	1	1	1		Harper, p.	2	2	0	0	0	
Lush, 2b.	0	0	1	0	0	1							
Totals	8	9	16	8	5		Total	12	13	16	7	5	

Brooklyn	3	0	1	2	0	6	0	0	—12
Washington	0	2	0	2	4	0	0	0	—8

Earned runs—Washington, 2; Brooklyn, 3. First base by errors—Washington, 5; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Washington, 12; Brooklyn, 4. First base on balls—Off McJames, 6; off Harper, 4. Struck out—By McJames, 3; by Harper, 1. Home run—Griffin. Three-base hits—McGuire and Rodgers. Two-base hit—Anderson. Sacrifice hit—Abbey. Stolen bases—McCarthy, Anderson, and De Monteville. Double plays—McJames, McGuire, and De Monteville. Hit by pitcher—By Harper, (1.) Wild pitch—McJames. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

AT PITTSBURG.

Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1—3
Pittsburg	0	3	1	1	0	2	1	0	0—8

Base hits—Louisville, 7; Pittsburg, 11. Errors—Louisville, 4; Pittsburg, 3. Batteries—Clausen and Warner; Killen and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Weidman.

AT BALTIMORE.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1
Baltimore	1	0	2	1	3	0	0	2	0—9

Base hits—Boston, 4; Baltimore, 10. Errors—Boston, 3; Baltimore, 5. Batteries—Dolan and Ganzel; Pond and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Henderson.

AT ST. LOUIS.

Chicago	0	0	1	1	5	1	0	1	0—9
St. Louis	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—4

Base hits—Chicago, 14; St. Louis, 6. Errors—St. Louis, 5. Batteries—Friend and Donohue; Parrott, McDougal, and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cleveland	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—4
Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	1	0—7

Base hits—Cleveland, 8; Cincinnati, 9. Errors—Cleveland, 5; Cincinnati, 4. Batteries—Cuppy and O'Connor; Dwyer and Vaughan. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

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Princeton 25, Dickenson 0.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 22.—Princeton defeated Dickenson in a loosely played game to-day, scoring 25 runs to 0. Princeton's work at the bat was again the noticeable feature, although the visitors succeeded in striking out eight men. Score:

Princeton	5	2	1	0	4	2	8	3	0—25
Dickenson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Base hits—Princeton, 23; Dickenson, 4.

Syracuse 20, Cornell 5.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 22.—The Syracuse Eastern League team outplayed the Cornell nine this afternoon at every point, and defeated them by a score of 20 to 5. The score:

Cornell	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0—5
Syracuse	7	4	3	0	2	1	1	2	—20

Base hits—Cornell, 10; Syracuse, 18. Errors—Cornell, 6; Syracuse, 5.

Pennsylvania 10, Trinity 5.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—The University of Pennsylvania ball team defeated the Trinity College team of Hartford, Conn., to-day, in a well-played game. Coggeshell, the visiting pitcher, was very effective, except in the fourth inning, when he was hit for six hits and five earned runs. Score:

University of Penn.	0	2	2	5	0	0	0	1	—10
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	—5

Hits—University of Pennsylvania, 11; Trinity, 5. Errors—University of Pennsylvania, 5; Trinity, 2. Batteries—Darte and Middleton; Coggeshell and W. Gage.

Wesleyan 10, Amherst 9.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 22.—The Amherst-Wesleyan game was exciting this afternoon, as it required ten innings to finish it, but the extreme cold rendered fine playing impossible. Wesleyan proved to be the best batters, but both sides played raggedly. Score:

Wesleyan	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0—10
Amherst	0	2	1	0	3	1	0	0	2	0—9

Hits—Wesleyan, 10; Amherst, 10. Errors—Wesleyan, 7; Amherst, 6. Batteries—Wesleyan, Terrell, and Yaw; Amherst, Boyden and Sullivan.

Williams 29, Holyoke 12.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., April 22.—Williams opened the baseball season at home this afternoon, beating Holyoke, a semi-professional team, 29 to 2. The characteristics were hard hitting by the collegians, and errors by the visitors. Score:

Williams	0	6	0	0	9	3	4	7	0—29
Holyoke	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	0	5—12

Hits—Williams, 20; Holyoke, 12. Errors—Williams, 9; Holyoke, 15. Batteries—Williams, Durfee, Cory, and Davis; Holyoke, Smith, Stevens, and Karney.

Princeton to Play Orange.

The baseball game Saturday at Orange Oval between the Orange Athletic Club and Princeton University, promises to be a fine exhibition. The teams will be made up as follows:

ORANGE.	PRINCETON.
Thomas, c. f.	Ward, s. s.
Avil, r. f.	Easton, p.
Goeckel, 1st b.	Altman, r. f.
Smith, 2d b.	Kelly, 1st b.
Reuning, c.	Bradley, c. f.
Horner or Place, l. f.	Wilson, l. f.
Grisscenger, s. s.	Smith, c.
Arbuthnot, 3d b.	Gunster, 3d b.
Westervelt or Schoenhut, p.	Sankey, 2d b.

As this is the only game that these teams will play this season, Orange will do her best to win, in order to get satisfaction for last year's defeats by Princeton. Game will be called at 4 P. M. Trains leave foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets, New-York, at 2:30, 3, and 3:30 P. M., stopping at the grounds.

DEAD HEAT AT BENNINGS.

Buckrene Beat Volley in the Run-Off—War Bonnet Won over Hurdles.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The fourth day at the Bennings track was in some respects an improvement upon the preceding days. The temperature was delightful; there was a very perceptible increase in the attendance, and no small degree of enthusiasm was manifested. The card was light, but the races were up to the average.

The day's events included three short races, a mile handicap, and the Virginia Hurdle Race, one and a half miles, over six hurdles, in which Judge Morrow, winner of the Brooklyn Handicap and veteran of many races, carried the top weight, and came in third. April Fool fell at the fifth hurdle when well up with War Bonnet, who won the race. His jockey soon caught him and rode in after the finish, neither seeming to have been injured in the fall. In this race Mars Chan, who won the steeplechase on the opening day, followed War Bonnet at the finish.

The Clarke automatic starter was utilized in the first race, and appeared to give great satisfaction, the horses getting off in good style with scarcely any delay.

Favorites held their own very well, Buckrene getting the first race, though not until after he had run off a dead heat with Volley. In the mile handicap there were but two entries, Daly's Hurlingham and Bradley's Clarus. They were about evenly fancied in the betting. Hurlingham kept the lead up to the last sixteenth post, when Clarus forged ahead and won by a length. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Buckrene, 124 pounds, (Clerico,) even money, and Volley, 107, (Keefe,) even money, dead heat; Will Elliott, 124, (Ballard,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:17 2-5. Grellan also ran. In the run-off, Buckrene, 3 to 5, won. Time—1:18 2-5.

SECOND RACE.—One-half mile. Buddha, 111 pounds, (Littlefield,) 6 to 5, won; Arbuckle, 108, (Clerico,) 7 to 5, second; Aunt Sally, 108, (O'Leary,) 6 to 1, third. Time—0:50 1-5. Eidolin also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Septour, 106 pounds, (Doggett,) 5 to 1, won; Tenderness, 90, (O'Leary,) 5 to 1, second; Silk, 108, (Sims,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:02 1-5. Factotum, Edna May, and Sir John also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Clarus, 100 pounds, (Powers,) 4 to 5, won; Hurlingham, 110, (Keefe,) 4 to 5, second. Time—1:47 2-5.

FIFTH RACE.—One and one-half miles, over six hurdles. War Bonnet, 155 pounds, (Persse,) 4 to 5, won; Mars Chan, 162, (Tallman,) 6 to 1, second; Judge Morrow, 173, (English,) 5 to 2, third. Time—3:00 2-5. April Fool also ran.

The following are the entries for the races to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Pay or Play and Merry Monarch, 134 pounds each; The Sage, 131; Halton, 128; Tinge, 121; Silvia, 119; Lancer, 118; Jefferson and Niello, 116 each.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Palmerston and Premier, 110 pounds each; Cheber, 100.

THIRD RACE.—Mount Vernon Stakes, for two-year-old fillies; one-half mile. Successful, 117 pounds; Fidena, Kittle B. II., My Vic, Winged Foot, Euphemia L., and Florean, 112 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap. One mile and 100 yards. Augusta Belle, 106 pounds; Chugnut, 103; Golden Gate, 100; Eno, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Sir Dixon, Jr., 116 pounds; Ed Kearney and Prig, 110 each; Mirage, (by Cyclops,) 108; Will Elliott, 107; Tom Moore, 106; Augusta Belle, 105; Tomoka, 85.

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Big English Handicap Won by "Barney" Barnato's Worcester.

LONDON, April 22.—At the Epsom Spring meeting to-day the race for the City and Suburban Handicap of 2,000 sovereigns, the first of the great English races of the year, was won by "Barney" Barnato's Worcester, Baron de Rothschild's Amandier was second, and Col. North's Rehorn third.

The race, which is at a mile and a quarter, brought out a field of sixteen starters, with Worcester, the winner, the favorite at 9 to 2, and La Sagasse second choice at 7 to 1, from 9 to 1 to 50 to 1 being laid against the others.

There was a good deal of delay in starting, but at the fifth attempt the horses got away well. Indian Queen led, with Tambour and Barn Dance next. Then came Amphidamas, Funny Boat, Hebron, and Worcester. The last three were La Sagasse, Kirkconnel, and Amandier. Passing the mile post, Indian Queen still led, followed by St. Noel and Tambour, with Kirkconnel, Worcester, and Amandier in the rear. At the top of the hill Tambour joined Indian Queen, and was followed by St. Noel. Entering the straight, Tambour was slightly in the lead, with Worcester well up outside and La Sagasse and Amandier inside. A quarter of a mile from the finish Indian Queen got into trouble, and Worcester joined Tambour. Shortly afterward Worcester drew to the front, followed by Amandier and Hebron, and won easily by three lengths. Amandier was a length and a half ahead of Hebron. Time—2:11.

The race for the Hyde Park Plate, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, was won by Lord Ellesmere's Fortallce, by Fitzsimon-Zariba. Leopold de Rothschild's Jest, by Juggler-Merrie Lassie, was second, and C. D. Rose's Melnitana, by Melton-Fame, third.

F. Marion Crawford to Cruise.

The old Sandy Hook pilot boat Ezra Nye has been purchased by F. Marion Crawford, and is now at Poillon's yard, foot of Court Street, South Brooklyn, being fitted out for a cruise to the Mediterranean. The boat is to be scraped, painted, and her interior refitted. The Ezra Nye, like all the old pilot boats, will make a rattling good cruiser. This schooner rode out the blizzard of 1888, and is one of the best boats in the fleet. Her rig will be changed before Mr. Crawford uses her, a topmast being sent up on the stump foremast.

Mr. Crawford is a member of the New-York Yacht Club.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—Old Cronies—A Pair of Spectacles—8:15.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Humanity—8:15.
AMERICAN—Myles Aroon—8:30.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 12:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Bohemia—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Speculator—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Village Postmaster—8:15.
GARDEN—His Absent Boy—8:20.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Romance in Coon Hollow—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Trilby—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Der Compagnon—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Stereopticon Lecture—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Barnum & Bailey's Show—2:00 and 8:00.
MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL—Concert—2:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Philadelphia—4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, CORNER 85TH ST.—Mme. Calvé—4:00 till 6:00.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
STAR—The Last Stroke—8:00.
TROCADERO MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	45	47	50
6 A. M.	45	48	52
9 A. M.	50	49	53
12 M.	52	50	56
3 P. M.	57	51	56
6 P. M.	54	53	55
9 P. M.	51	51	53
12 P. M.	47	49	51

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....53.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....50.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....50.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....51.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair and cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 1.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

IN THE GOVERNOR'S HANDS.

The fate of the magnificent scheme for consolidating into one grand metropolis the community which has gradually been growing together upon New-York Bay is now in the hands of Gov. MORTON. It is not simply the approval of the bill creating a commission to prepare for the consolidation that depends upon him, but practically the whole course of action that is to follow. He is to determine the character of the commission by his appointments, and it will be in the power of the commission so to shape its action as to disarm opposition and win the approval of all classes of people. Six members of the commission are practically named in the bill. These are the President of the present Consolidation Commission, Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN; the Mayors of New-York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City, the State Engineer and Surveyor, and the Attorney General. The Governor is to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, nine other members, "residents of the territory of said municipal corporation as so enlarged."

We take it that there is no doubt of Gov. MORTON'S approval of the bill. In his first message to the Legislature on taking office at the beginning of last year, referring to the vote of the people in favor of the consolidation, he said, "It now becomes the duty of the Legislature to take such further steps as are necessary to carry their wishes into effect." The framing of a charter, he declared, was "a comprehensive, delicate, and important task," which "should not be entered upon without careful and serious preparation," and he recommended that a commission "be at once created, to be composed of the most capable citizens of the various localities interested, and to be charged with the power and the duty of framing a charter." It has been said that the present bill does not allow sufficient time for the commission's work, but the Governor recommended that it should report at the session then begun, "if the plan can be drafted and submitted before the session closes." Surely he cannot object to the requirement of this bill that the report be made more than nine months hence. The bill has also been criticised because it provides that the consolidation shall take effect so soon as the beginning of 1898, but the old Consolidation Commisssion was in favor of declaring it in effect at once, while its other recommendations were exactly like the provisions of this bill.

Hence we do not see any ground upon which the Governor can refuse to approve this measure without gross inconsistency. The fact is that there has been so little ground for opposing its actual provisions that nearly all the arguments against it have been against consolidation on any terms. The opponents have for the most part been opponents of consolidation from the first, and presented the same arguments in 1894, when the question was before the people. There have been two classes of persons who have professed to be in favor of consolidation but opposed to this method of going about it. One of these has contended that the charter should be framed before the consolidation was declared, in order that the people and the Legislature might know beforehand the terms of the union and the kind of administration that were to be established. It has seemed to us better that the commission and the people should know beforehand that there was to be a consolidation and have the problem worked out with distinct reference to that assured fact. Whether this is to be wisely done will depend upon the Governor's action in making the appointments. He can hardly be expected to accept the theory that a commission of his selection cannot be trusted to do this work wisely.

The other class of opponents has been animated by a fear, or a pretended fear, that if this bill should be passed, it would be followed by a "Platt scheme" for government by State commissions, pending the preparation of charter legislation, but this scheme, if it existed, could not succeed without the Governor's consent. It depends upon him whether this shall prove to be anything but a bugaboo. As he is on record in favor of consolidation and in favor of the prompt creation of a commission to prepare the necessary legislation, to be reported as soon as practicable, the only argument that can now be addressed to him against signing this bill is that if he does sign it he will be sure to appoint a bad commission in obedience to Boss PLATT, and that he will be in danger of consenting to a scheme for destroying "home rule" and establishing State commissions for the government of the metropolitan district. If any one is found bold enough to address this argument to the Governor it is doubtful whether he will cheerfully admit its force. The fact is that it depends upon him whether the direful forebodings that have been uttered shall be realized or dissipated. He can make the law serve its legitimate purpose or he can put it on the way to failure. To veto it would be to admit that he cannot escape the latter alternative.

TIN PLATE AND THE STEEL RINGS.

We shall hear in a few days that the domestic manufacturers of tin plate are in trouble, and all the Republican organs and politicians will be saying that the cause of trouble is the Democratic tariff. The truth is, however, as the Republican press admits at the present time, that the makers of tin plate are now or soon will be embarrassed by the greed of their own professed friends in the new combinations which control the output and price of raw materials in the iron and steel industry.

We direct attention to the facts, partly because the real cause of impending trouble at the tin-plate works should be known, and partly for the reason that the facts are peculiarly instructive as bearing upon the entire tariff question. On the 15th inst. the domestic manufacturers were underselling their foreign competitors in this market by 10 cents per box. But they must go to the great steel plants for the steel bars out of which their steel tinning sheets are rolled, or for the billets from which the bars are produced. The owners of these great steel plants combined a few days ago in what is called the Billet Pool, and at once increased the price of steel billets from $17 to $20.25 per ton at Pittsburg. At the same time they put up the price of tin-plate bars from $18.50 to $22.75. This action was taken against the earnest protest of the tin-plate men, to whom, as President GRAHAM reports, the makers of the great Pool said: "You have our sympathy; we are very sorry indeed for you; but our interest is a greater one than yours, and we cannot endanger the consummation of our plan, as we must if we give any consideration to tin-plate bars."

And so the tin-plate men were compelled to submit to an increase of 23 per cent. in the cost of the steel bars or sheets which are about 97 per cent. of their raw material. On the 17th inst. they met and formed a combination of their own, increasing the price of American tin plate to figures on a parity with the price of imported tin plate in this market. They may be unable to avoid making a still larger increase, and then we shall hear about the wicked Democratic tariff that permits importations from Wales; but the causes of the action which the tin-plate men have taken or will be forced to take cannot be concealed.

There are several causes. The latest of them is this arbitrary increase of the price of steel billets and tin-plate bars by the new Billet Pool. Let us look at others. First, the action of the Iron Ore Pool, increasing the cost of Bessemer ore by 37 per cent.; second, the Coke Combination's increase of the price of coke to $2 per ton, an advance of 100 per cent. in the course of a year. These combinations have increased the cost of production at the very base of the industry. The existence of them and of others connected with them is admitted by the high-tariff newspapers. Thus, The New-York Tribune speaks of the expectation of the iron masters—

"—that the steel billet pool, the Southern combination of pig producers, the inchoate wire and barbed-wire combinations, the bar-iron associations which many are trying to revive, and the rail, beam, and nail associations, and the combinations in Lake ore and coke, will soon be able to advance prices so as to force another season of general haste to buy."

And The Philadelphia Press in great alarm, as we showed a few days ago, warns the makers of these combinations that they are making it difficult to procure an increase of tariff duties. The true McKinley doctrine, however, is that when the domestic price is arbitrarily increased by a combination until there is danger that foreign goods will be imported, the tariff should be increased. The Cleveland Leader, which speaks directly for Mr. McKINLEY and Mr. HANNA, speaking of the effect of the Billet Pool's action upon the tin-plate manufacturers, says:

"The tariff duties ought to be so adjusted that they will meet varying trade conditions and always furnish protection to American capital and labor against foreign competition."

In other words, whenever Mr. HANNA increases the price of Bessemer ore 37 per cent. by a Pool, or the steelmakers unite to add a few dollars per ton to the price of steel, the tariff should be high enough to protect them in all such operations and to permit corresponding additions to the price of domestic tin plate and other iron or steel products!

And, if the combined makers of steel rails, now exacting $28 from buyers at home and selling to buyers abroad at $21.26, should raise their home price to $32 and thus make it possible to import rails over the tariff wall, the duty should, of course, be increased to meet such "varying trade conditions," even if the manufacturers should still be underselling English railmakers abroad at prices showing that they need no protection whatever!

The tin-plate case deserves careful consideration. The facts in it answer volumes of high-tariff argument.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

As soon as it was shown that the French Senate, by a majority of not far from two to one, was determined to prevent a Ministry of which it disapproved from carrying on the Government, there was nothing for the Ministry to do but to resign. It was paralyzed at once by the refusal of the Senate to give it money to go on with. The contention of the Ministry that it was responsible to the two houses jointly, and not to either separately, is thus shown to be entirely academic. If it could be reduced to practice, it would enable a Ministry which retained the confidence of either chamber to go on in spite of the other. So it is for the public interest that it shall not be reducible to practice. There is no way of taking the sense of the two chambers except by taking the sense of each. But if there were such a way, the Ministry would have been turned out weeks ago. On "joint ballot," such as our Legislatures take for certain purposes, the two chambers would stand, as it has been computed, 401 against the Bourgeois Ministry to 392 in its favor, deducting the votes of the Ministers whose conduct is in question. Adding these votes, the Ministry would enjoy on joint ballot a majority of precisely 1. Of course such a Ministry can possess no moral authority, unless the slender parliamentary majority in its favor is known to be reinforced and sustained by popular sentiment. And of this in the present case there is no trustworthy evidence.

If the Ministers had been quite sure of "the country," it may be assumed that they would have appealed to it before this. It does not seem that the appeal can be long delayed. President FAURE seems to be engaged at present in compiling a Ministry which shall be as nearly as possible identical with the Ministry which has ceased to "function," while yet sufficiently different to rescue it from an immediate displacement by the Senate. Even if he should succeed for the moment, it is clear that the resultant Ministry must be a mere makeshift, and that the electoral body must be invoked finally to decide between the two contending parties. This decision can scarcely be doubtful. M. BOURGEOIS may have a good deal to say for himself as against his opponents, especially in the matter of the scandals which play so large a part in French politics, and which it is the object of so large a proportion of the active politicians to prevent from becoming overt, and to keep in the twilight of gossip and rumor. But whatever he may have to say for himself, it is evident to every Frenchman that he is supported by the Radicals and the Socialists, that he needs their support, and that he must pay for it. This condition is necessarily alarming to the French voters. The mass of French voters are conservative, in the social rather than in the technically political sense, like the mass of American voters. The reason is the same in both cases—the general diffusion of property, the enormous number of people who have something to lose. A Socialist ticket, or a ticket mortgaged to the Socialists, can scarcely have a chance of success in such a community.

CUBA AND CONGRESS.

Our Congressional jingoes would do well to lay to heart the effect which their performances have already had in Spain. The rumors of negotiations between our Government and that of Spain concerning Cuba have taken a definite enough form to be the subject of comment by the press of Madrid. That comment is without exception hostile to us and to our pretension to have anything whatever to say in the matter. One journal declares that if the Government tolerates the intervention of the United States the nation will repudiate it. Another thinks that Spain might perhaps listen to a suggestion from some European power of according to Cuba all the rights of local self-government that are compatible with Spanish sovereignty, "but never to the suggestion of the United States."

Of course, we must all understand this state of mind, and even in a manner sympathize with it, no matter how sincerely we may sympathize with the Cuban cause. Spain has no cause of complaint with our executive Government, which has observed the strictest neutrality, in spite of the universal sympathy of the people with Cuba. Our international duties have been punctually fulfilled. But Spain resents the behavior of the jingoes in Congress, who have been passing ridiculous resolutions on the subject without adducing any evidence, winding up with the ridiculous but to a Spaniard infuriating proposition of CALL that we should send some men-of-war to the Cuban coast with instructions to find out whether the war is conducted in a Christian spirit, and to open fire on the Spaniards if they find that the belligerent proprieties are exceeded. The people who have been engaged in these nonsensical performances are not street mobs. They are Senators, and some of them members of the Foreign Committee of the Senate. They are men, that is to say, who in Spain or any other European country would weigh their words and speak under some sense of responsibility and with some respect to national susceptibilities when they were discussing international questions which might have grave issues. A Morgan or a Call or a Frye or a Bill Chandler is simply inconceivable to the Spanish intellect. When Spaniards read the unmannerly and bellicose talk of these worthies, they imagine that it threatens a declaration of war. Of course, they will not submit to the mediation of a nation which seems to them to have prejudged the case in which it is supposed to apply for the position of arbitrator. Neither will they listen to any suggestions on that subject from that source.

The rumors seem to have for their only basis the assumption that the President has taken some action in the line recommended to him by the concurrent resolution of Congress. But he was not bound to take any notice of the resolution, the form of which was deliberately planned to exclude him from any participation in it. It is in the last degree unlikely that he has taken advantage of it to put our Government in the way of being snubbed by Spain.

NO OCCASION FOR HASTE.

The scheme for leasing the railroad on the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge to one of the Brooklyn elevated railroad companies came too late to be properly considered at this session of the Legislature, and it is a matter which should not be acted upon with haste. It was seriously compromised last week by the hurried and inconsiderate action of the Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation, which naturally excited suspicion.

The amendments which have been made to the bill do not remove the objections, though they may be diminished. Before definite action is taken upon a measure of that kind there should be careful inquiry into its effect. First of all, it should be known, before authority is given for turning the railroad over to the proposed use, whether the bridge structure is adapted to the increased burden and strain, and it should be determined by other judgment than that of those who are interested in getting control of the railroad. The effect upon the financial interests of the cities which own the bridge should be considered with care. It is very clear that the average net earnings of the railroad for the last three years would be an inadequate compensation even for a term of ten years.

There is little force in the objection of the surface roads that the elevated lines should not have the privilege of using the bridge unless they can use it, too. It would no doubt give the elevated roads a certain advantage, but the question is whether that is in the interest of the people of the two cities. Facilities of communication between New-York and Brooklyn should be increased as far and as soon as is practicable, but there is no such haste as to justify any ill-considered action by the Legislature. The matter ought not to be "sprung" upon the people or pushed through at Albany. By another session the bridge improvements ought to be completed and the normal net earnings of the railroad could be more accurately calculated. Besides, there would be time to inquire into other phases of the question. The pending bill should go over.

PADEREWSKI SAILS AWAY.

His Admirers Thronged to the Pier to Bid Him Farewell.

Paderewski sailed yesterday on the steamship Teutonic, not to return to this country probably for two or three years, as he intends to devote that time to composition. He had much to say of the gratification that his last and most profitable visit to this country had been to him. His admirers gave him a veritable ovation before the steamship drew away from her pier.

Mr. Paderewski was accompanied by his secretary and companion, Mr. Gorlitz. He was immediately surrounded on reaching the vessel by a crowd, among whom there were many friends and many more who were absolute strangers, in quest of souvenirs and autographs.

There were many flowers and other parting gifts. All these attentions very evidently affected the pianist. He was eventually compelled to go on the promenade deck to prevent those who clustered about him from blocking the companion ways.

Paderewski said that he would have been glad to have had the cool of yesterday for his last concert at Carnegie Hall on Saturday.

"The weather then was such," said he, "that I actually had a recurrence of one of those attacks of stage fright, which when I was a student used to render me almost powerless."

The pianist then referred laughingly to his hair, which, he said, he had intended to have cut a fortnight ago, but his managers had protested.

"They actually pretended," he said, "that it would be regarded as a breach of faith by those who had purchased tickets for the last concert."

Of his ten-thousand-dollar gift for prizes to American composers, he said: "It is but a little thing in return for all the kindness and encouragement I have received in America. I share Dr. Dvorak's hopeful views of the future of American music."

Speaking of his trip through the West, he said that having his own car, which ran very steadily, he was able to practice every day, a thing he had never been able to do before. He had enjoyed his journeyings as much as his constant practice had permitted.

Paderewski stood at the rail as the big steamship was backed out into the stream and kissed his hand to the hundreds who stood on the pier fluttering handkerchiefs and cheering.

THE MASSACHUSETTS AT BOSTON.

The Battleship's Excellent Run from the Delaware Capes.

BOSTON, April 22.—After a run of thirty-five hours from the Delaware Capes, the United States battleship Massachusetts, at 7.30 this morning, dropped anchor in President Roads. The run was uneventful, but the performance of the ship was perfectly satisfactory and showed that the Massachusetts is in every way equal, if not superior, to her sister ship, the Indiana.

After the long delay in the Delaware River, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday morning, the Massachusetts got over the shoal below Reedy Island shortly after 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, and passed out to sea at 8:10 the same evening. Cape Cod was abeam at 2:03 this morning. A pilot was taken aboard here, and it had been the intention to make a preliminary trial run over the official course to-day, but as it was raining and blowing briskly from the northeast and a heavy mist was on the sea, the trial was abandoned and the Massachusetts steamed up the bay. If the weather is favorable to-morrow the preliminary run will be made, and the official inspection of the ship will be made by the trial board Friday. If the weather is bad to-morrow this programme will be reversed. On Saturday the official trial will be made, provided the weather is good.

The Massachusetts averaged for the run something over 13 knots an hour, which is slightly better than the Indiana did. The Massachusetts's maximum speed was made yesterday afternoon, when, for three hours, she reeled off 14.75 knots an hour under natural draught. This also is in excess of the Indiana's maximum speed on the run from the Capes, but the excess may be due to the Massachusetts's bottom being cleaner.

While the engines of the Massachusetts worked no smoother nor better than did those of the Indiana, they seem to have given better results, as the maximum speed was greater. The maximum revolutions of the engines were about 111 and the average about 102. The Indiana, with 102.8 revolutions, had a slip of the screw of 24 per cent., while the Massachusetts averaged 13.42 knots at 103.75 revolutions, and a slip of 18 per cent. The horse power developed on the run cannot be given with accuracy, as it has not been worked out. Although the Massachusetts will be able in all likelihood to make 15 knots on her official run, her builders will not be dissatisfied if she does not quite reach these figures.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

King—Erving.

The marriage of Miss Sarah Elizabeth Erving, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Ervine, to James G. King took place yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the Reformed Episcopal Church, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. Only relatives and a few intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom were present, the bride's family being in mourning for Miss Van Rensselaer.

The ceremony was performed by the rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. William S. Sabine, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Anson P. Atterbury. There were no bridesmaids or maid of honor.

The bride entered the church on her father's arm, and wore a gown of ivory satin, and a veil of old Brussels lace, caught at one side with a sprig of white heather. She carried a bouquet of white heather.

The ushers were John Langdon and William Van Rensselaer Erving, brothers of the bride, and Perry D. Trafford and George Blagden, Jr. The best man was Ruppert C. King, a brother of the bridegroom.

Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton R. Fairfax, Shirley Erving, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Alfred Langdon Elwyn, the Misses Elwyn, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Wendell, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. George Waddington, Dr. and Mrs. Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn, Mr. and Mrs. Norrie, Mrs. Woolsey Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Herman S. Livingston, Mrs. Robert R. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. S. V. R. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edward King, the Misses King, Mr. and Mrs. H. Le Roy Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Scrymser, Mrs. James G. King, Mr. and Mrs. John A. King, Miss Cornelia King, Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft Davis, Mr. and Mrs. James L. McLane, Mr. and Mrs. James G. K. Duer, Mr. and Mrs. B. Franklin Lee, Miss Wilkes, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Suydam, Mrs. Archibald Gracie, Mr. and Mrs. Denning Duer, Mr. and Mrs. James G. K. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Col. and Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, and Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies.

Mrs. Erving received a very small family gathering after the ceremony at 145 West Eighty-sixth Street.

Palmer—Johnson.

Miss Edna Earle Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hibbard Johnson of 60 Madison Avenue, was married in St. Agnes's Protestant Episcopal Chapel, in West Ninety-second Street, yesterday afternoon to George Quintard Palmer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas F. Palmer.

The ceremony was performed by Bishop Quintard of Tennessee, an uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Dr. E. A. Bradley, vicar of the chapel, and the Rev. Dr. Bruglar of Port Chester, N. Y.

The bride wore a handsome gown of white satin, trimmed with old point lace, and carried a shower bouquet of orchids and roses.

Her sister, Miss Lillian Johnson, acted as maid of honor. She wore shell pink mousseline de soie over pink silk, and a large white lace hat, trimmed with pink feathers. The bridesmaids were Miss Maud Quintard, Miss Laura Belle Spraker, Miss Mabel Adams, and Miss Agnes Ely. They wore gowns of apple-green silk, the skirts being draped with white dotted gauze and made with green sashes. They all wore white tulle hats, with green ribbon bows and green feathers.

Frank Fletcher Palmer, a brother of the bridegroom, was the best man, and the ushers were Frederick Palmer and William A. Slayback.

A large reception at the home of the bride's parents followed the church ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer will travel in Europe until next Fall, when they will make their home in the handsome house at 9 East Sixty-sixth Street, the gift of Mr. Palmer's mother.

Gilchrist—Hastings.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 22.—Miss Mary H. Hastings, daughter of James Hastings, and Charles B. Gilchrist were married at Union Church at 6 o'clock to-night by the Rev. F. B. Savage. Miss Meta Authouse was maid of honor and the Misses Eva Hilliker and Eva Hopper were bridesmaids. T. James Hastings, William P. Mapes, and Charles Stones of this city and William Hally of Yonkers were ushers.

The bride wore white corded silk; the maid of honor, white trimmed satin; Miss Hilliker, white mousseleine de soie over pink silk, and Miss Hopper, white mousseleine over blue silk. A reception was followed by a wedding feast at the home of the bride's parents, on South Miller Street. Among the guests were Dr. Isaac Smith, Mrs. Charles Crane, Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, Mr. and Mrs. James Smith and family, John Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Crane and son Ray of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings and daughter Maud; Mr. and Mrs. Johnston Hastings and son Thomas of Albany, Mrs. J. L. Cater of Rondout, Mr. and Mrs. William Faucett and son William, Mr. and Mrs. William Allen Butler and family, William Blauvelt, Mr. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Land of Yonkers, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Many and daughter Lily of Montgomery, the Misses Blackstock, and Miss May Rodman of Astoria, N. Y.

Harrison—Jones.

ORANGE, N. J., April 22.—A pretty house wedding took place this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Jones, 39 Washington Street, East Orange, when their daughter, Miss Winifred Louise Jones, and Thomas Gould Harrison were married by the Rev. Dr. Alexander N. Carson, pastor of Brick Church. Owing to the recent death of a near relative of the bride, the wedding was a very quiet one.

The house was tastefully decorated with palms and cut flowers. The bride wore a handsome gown of white silk, en train, trimmed with chiffon lace, and carried Bride roses. A diamond brooch, a gift of the bridegroom, sparkled at her throat. The maid of honor, Miss Maud A. Jones, a sister of the bride, was gowned in white crêpe de chine, and held a bouquet of pink carnations. William A. Jones, Jr., a brother of the bride, was the best man. After the ceremony there was a small reception, and then Mr. and Mrs. Harrison left on an extended trip South. They will live in East Orange.

Williams—McKinney.

ORANGE, N. J., April 22.—Miss Catherine McKinney, daughter of Mrs. Robert A. McKinney, and the Rev. John W. Williams, pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, were married in that church at 11:30 o'clock this morning by the Right Rev. Thomas A. Starkey, Bishop of the Diocese of Newark. The church was decorated with palms and potted plants, and was crowded to the doors with guests. Miss Helen McKinney, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. Dr. George H. Williams of Fishkill, N. Y., a brother of the bridegroom, was the best man, and the ushers were Dr. Martin L. Bodkin, and Dr. Dominick G. Bodkin of Brooklyn. After the ceremony the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Williams left at once on an extended trip South.

Moneypenny—Wright.

Miss Florence Wright, daughter of Mrs. M. E. Wright of 204 West Eightieth Street, and Robert B. Moneypenny were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in All Angels' Church, at West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street.

Miss Jewell Heilberger of Brooklyn was the maid of honor and Howell C. Rees was the best man.

The ushers were James A. Atkinson, Dr. Henry N. Belting, R. L. Cuyler Rees, Arthur B. Wright, and C. A. Maurice.

Lectures Given Before Teachers.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 22.—At the Westchester County Teachers' Institute this morning Conductor Bugbee spoke in the primary department on "Primary Methods," and in the advanced department on "Geometry," and conducted the "Round Table Conference." Miss Anna K. Eggleston spoke in the intermediate department on "Language Work," and in the primary department on "Moral Instruction. Conductor Stout addressed the three departments on the subjects of "Unification and Isolation," "The Child and Nature," "Corelation versus Analysis," and "Stimulants and Narcotics." Superintendent Isaac E. Young of New-Rochelle lectured in the afternoon on "Teacher and Pupil." Percy I. Bugbee, A. M., lectured on "Some Phases of Education" this evening.

A Sale of Rare Insects.

About twenty enthusiastic collectors of bugs of all kinds met last night in a room back of a carpenter's shop at 141 East Fortieth Street and for two hours sold to one another specimens of rarely found insects. The auctioneers and buyers were all members of the New-York Entomological Society, and the proceeds of the sale were to be used to help along the periodical which the society publishes. The auctioneers were William Burton Muller, who sold the beetles, and Dr. Ottolengui, who sold the butterflies. One of the most striking insects sold was a brilliant green beetle, almost an inch long, with large red legs, which rejoiced in the name of Callchroma plicatum, and which sold for 60 cents. It is found chiefly in Florida.

AUGUSTIN DALY HONORED

BANQUET GIVEN TO HIM BY NEW-YORK SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY.

Distinguished Party Gathers on the Eve of the Poet's Birthday and Pays Tribute to the Manager Who Has Done So Much in Behalf of Dramatic Excellence—Challenges the Principle on Which an Endowed Theatre Is Founded.

The eve of William Shakespeare's birthday was made the occasion last night by the Shakespeare Society of New-York for an elaborate banquet at Delmonico's given to Augustin Daly in appreciation of his "loyalty, scholarship, and devotion to the highest standard of dramatic excellence, and most especially to his distinguished successes in the mounting of Shakespearean comedy.

There were a limited number of guests present, but they included representative public men, dramatic writers, and members of the theatrical profession. Everything about the banquet was in keeping with the Shakespearean era, the menu being printed in old Elizabethan type, and each item was followed by an appropriate quotation from one of the poet's plays. The musical programme consisted of selections from Shakespearean plays.

The "exhortation after dinner" was begun by Walter S. Logan, master of the toasts, who called on Dr. Appleton Morgan, President of the society, to extend a formal welcome to Mr. Daly. Dr. Morgan spoke of the rise of Shakespeare and the consequent fall of Ben Jonson, and said that that was the time when "decadence of the drama" began to be talked of. He said there was no such thing as this; that the world does not roll backward, and the drama does not roll backward. He continued:

Gentlemen, we are honored by having as our guest to-night a student and disciple of William Shakespeare, in comparison with whose achievements I have no doubt that some whom he has surpassed may have thought that their own art was "deterioration." Your speakers, who will follow me to-night, will remind you of what Augustin Daly has accomplished. It is only my part, speaking for our Shakespeare Society, to say in our eleven years' of work how deeply we have felt the handicap of the books and treatises of the scholiast, when compared with the stage on which Augustin Daly has taught Shakespeare to the seeing eye and to the sentient ear and to the living heart!

To revive and present to our era a Shakespearean comedy, a Shakespeare scholar, who, learned in art, in history, literature, affairs, appreciates that Shakespeare is the epitome of all of these. Indeed, I do not know what item of human knowledge can be left out of the ken of a Shakespeare scholar. It is such a Shakespeare scholar as this that Augustin Daly, in his thirty years' of silent and prodigious labor in our midst, has been. There may be those who cavil, and who say that Mr. Daly should have mounted Shakespeare as Shakespeare himself staged himself; that, for example, the Duke's palaces and the parlors of the Merry Wives should have been strewn with rushes, and that the rather frank familiarities of Elizabethan society conversation should not have been sandpapered for nineteenth century ears polite! But these cavilers are few and far between; are as rare as the Ben Johnsons

DEEDS OF CUBA'S REBELS

WEYLER'S PROVOCATION TO PROCLAIM THEM CRIMINALS.

A List of the Towns and Villages Where Houses and Stores Were Plundered and Burned, of Estates Destroyed, of Plantations and Crops Ruined, and of Persons Murdered by Bands Led by Chiefs of the Insurrection.

HAVANA, April 15.—Governor General Weyler's chief of staff gives this list of acts by insurgents which caused Gen. Weyler to proclaim them criminals and threaten them with death. Gen. Weyler authorizes its publication "that the facts may be proved and the world may see to what use the arms sent to the insurgents are really put." These deeds were all done within the week before the proclamation was issued:

Bahia Honda—Burning and entire destruction of Ingenio San Gabriel sugar works, property of Count Lombillo, by followers of Chieftains Sotomayor, Socorro, and Perico Delgado.

Guanabacoa—Store and several dwellings fired in the night.

Matanzas—Twelve million five hundred thousand pounds of sugar burned on Jicarita estate.

Santo Domingo—Over 6,000,000 pounds of sugar cane burned in Benito ward by about fifteen men.

Yabucito—Three hundred thousand pounds of sugar cane burned by a few men.

Santa Ana (Cidra)—Eleven dwellings fired and destroyed in the night while people were asleep; Town Hall and church at the same time thus destroyed by thirty men led by Perucho Acevedo.

Santo Domingo—One million seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds of sugarcane burned in the night, belonging to Esperanza estate.

Union de Reyes—Sugarcane and buildings of La Rosa estate fired and ruined.

Aguada—Laborers' dwellings, overseer's house, and 50,000 pounds of sugarcane on Mercedes estate destroyed by forty men on horseback.

Jaimita—Township of Marianao. The whole village burned, also the plantation Herminia, by Rufino Urra's band.

Aguacate—Fields of ripe sugarcane burned in the night by about sixty men.

San Nicolas County—House fired and destroyed.

Melena del Sur Township—Plantation Arangüito fired by Castillo's or Masso's band. Urra's followers, with those of Baldomero, Acosta, and Villanuevo, burned over 100 dwellings.

Guines—Emilia plantation fired in the night and ruined by part of Castillo's band.

Saladrigas—Station of Western Railway burned.

Jaruco—San Miguel Railway station and four dwellings burned; San José plantation fired and destroyed by members of Masso's band, led by Lara; property of a woman, Lady Carolina Lacarte.

Aserradero—Several dwellings burned belonging to the Luisa estate, and a man murdered by Castillo's band.

Sabanilla—Four armed men on horseback murdered a boy thirteen years old in the plantation Pinos.

Mariel—"Tomasita" (or "Regalado") sugar plantation fired and destroyed by twenty-five men.

Candelaria—Plantations "Naviera" and "Alfazeda" fired and destroyed.

Penalver—The Mayor, Don Joaquin Rodriguez Lavandera, murdered by a rebel band. Church, stores, ten dwellings, city records, and a finca outside the town fired and destroyed by forty men led by Valencia.

Matanzas—Over 6,000,000 pounds of sugar cane destroyed; horses and other property stolen by band of Eduardo Garcia on sugar estate "Jesus Maria."

Pinar del Rio—Attempts to burn several dwellings prevented by troops from Sumidero, who caught the rebels in the act and drove them off.

Recreo—Chinese workmen on finca adjoining the "Flora" plantation robbed and maltreated by twenty armed men. A white man found dead afterward.

Guanabo—Eight dwellings burned and town clerk murdered.

Alvarez—Three dwellings on outskirts burned. One man killed and another wounded by rebel band.

Santa Rita—Two men kidnapped from sugar estate so named, and one of them murdered by band of Octavio Hernandez.

Limonar—Sugar estate "Saratoga" ordered by Gomez, through Manuel Menendez, to pay a large sum within ten days or suffer destruction. Property of M. Drake, a Deputy of France.

Molina—County store burned down at night by band of Francisco Rodriguez.

Armentera—Buildings of cattle farm burned by same band.

Jaula—Buildings of cattle farm burned by same band.

Asucion Cafetal—Two million five hundred thousand pounds of sugarcane destroyed by same band.

Nazareno—Owners of plantation Castrillo warned that if they do not stop selling milk in Havana—there being no other way to sell it and feed their families—their property will be burned, by Chieftains Masso and Lastra. Thus they give them the choice between starvation for their wives and children and destruction of their property.

Navio Quarter—All the wooden buildings in subu.bs burned and every dwelling in suburbs of Ponce Quarter.

Garzon—All dwellings burned by Castillo's band.

San Jenaro—All the dwellings burned by same band.

La Linea—Every house burned by same band.

Ponce—Every house burned by same band.

Navio—Country store burned by same band.

Fraga—Country store burned by same band.

Nazareno—Several dwellings burned by same band and those of Masso and Lastra.

Campo Florida—Railway train fired on by band, between here and San Miguel. Two men wounded.

Union—Four workmen murdered on San Gabriel sugar plantation.

Platano, Hills of Mamey—Two men hanged.

Bahia Honda—Finca San Joaquin de Mier plundered and burned. Sugar estate Las Tres Palomas robbed and burned.

Corralillo—Entire village sacked and destroyed.

Las Pozas—Two leading residents murdered.

Quivican District—Finca Pilotos burned by Borges's band. Sugar estates San Agustin and Mi Rosa threatened with destruction if the owners did not stop work and let their workmen starve.

Alquizar—Seven fine country residences burned by a band led by Diaz, Collazo, and others.

Salud—Fincas of Coco and country residence burned.

San Felipe—Workmen's huts burned on sugar estate La Julia by Castillo's band.

Duran—Whole fields of ripe sugarcane between here and Guara destroyed by same band.

Juavio—Town partly destroyed and remainder ordered to be burned by Masso and Castillo's bands.

In nearly every case, the Chief of Staff says, where a sugar plantation is destroyed, it is because its owners and workmen do not stop work, and let themselves and their families starve, at the order of these men, whose acts above stated, Gen. Weyler holds, show them to be bandits; deserving nothing less than extermination.

Gen. Weyler declares that if outrages are committed by the Cuban or Spanish troops under him, he does not know or order them; that they are probably retaliations for such outrages as the above; but he says he is here to protect the peaceful and industrious people of Cuba against such wrongs, and intends to do it.

FRENCH PARLIAMENTARY CRISIS.

Radicals May Endeavor to Provoke a Vote of Confidence.

PARIS, April 22.—The opinion is almost general in the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies that the Radicals in the Chamber will, at the sitting of that body to-morrow, endeavor to provoke a vote of confidence in the Ministry, even after the Government's statement has been made announcing the intentions of the Ministry; but it is believed that Premier Bourgeois will persist in resigning.

The Municipal Council held a meeting to-day, at which M. Fournière introduced resolutions demanding that the Chamber of Deputies defend the rights of universal suffrage against the encroachments of the Senate, expressing regret at the determination of the Cabinet to resign, and proposing an immediate revision of the Constitution.

The Conservative and Moderate newspapers, in their comments on the Ministerial situation, heartily applaud the attitude of the Senate toward the Cabinet.

Le Matin and Le Figaro say that some of Premier Bourgeois's colleagues are relying upon the Chamber of Deputies to make a demonstration against the Senate, and thus enable them to withhold their resignations. The Radical and Socialist organs reproach M. Bourgeois for bowing to the Senate, and describe his intended resignation as another desertion.

LONDON, April 22.—The Daily News tomorrow will publish a dispatch from its Paris correspondent, in which President Faure is represented as very uneasy, hardly knowing which way to turn. According to the dispatch, M. Faure meditates reverting to the policy formerly adopted by M. Sadi-Carnot of shuffling off the outgoing Cabinet and bringing it in again as a new one.

He has sounded M. Sarrien as to whether he would assist in the work of forming a Ministry. M. Sarrien, who remains neutral, often assisted in M. Carnot's Ministerial shuffles. If the Chamber of Deputies supports M. Bourgeois a dead-lock will ensue, unless President Faure shall ask the Senate to join in dissolving, or resign himself.

It is believed that M. Bourgeois is playing for the retention of power and will be guided entirely by the decision of the Chamber of Deputies.

BRITISH PRESS ON VENEZUELA.

A Variety of Opinions Expressed on the Boundary Difficulty.

LONDON, April 22.—The St. James's Gazette, commenting on the dispatch to The Times from G. W. Smalley, the correspondent of that paper in the United States, representing that the Venezuelan dispute is still a question of great gravity and cause for alarm, says:

"The revival of the Venezuelan question reminds us that even the wars in Africa are trivial compared with the real danger which has existed in the west since December. The American demand that the United States shall decide our quarrels and settle our frontiers is inadmissible, and no amount of talking around the matter will make it anything else. President Cleveland in his message last December referred everything to a special commission and then, when it was too late, attempted to negotiate. We are now told to be prepared for a report that is hostile to Great Britain. What will happen then?

"Either the Washington Government must allow the report to remain a dead letter or carry out its threat to enforce a decision by resort to war. There is reason to believe that an attempt will now be made to work up an English feeling in favor of the surrender of our Government. This is vain. Our position is simply that British frontier questions are matters for negotiation only with the parties concerned."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The American correspondent of The Times seems to be in a state of undue alarm, possibly because Lord Salisbury did not accept his plan of settlement."

The Globe says: "All the hopes of the weak-kneed of the compliance of Great Britain with the views of the United States are groundless."

The Westminster Gazette says: "Except for a petty amour propre there was no reason why Lord Salisbury should have rejected the proposal for a joint commission."

The Echo asks: "Does Lord Salisbury represent the general judgment of the Cabinet? If he does not," the paper adds, "he should either acquiesce therein or cease to occupy the offices of Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and give way to the Duke of Devonshire. We should then be in safer hands."

The Daily Chronicle (Liberal) to-morrow will say: "The seriousness of the situation may be gathered from the dispatch sent to The Times by its American correspondent. The article will commend the serious spirit in which The Times receives Mr. Smalley's dispatch, and will appeal to Lord Salisbury to settle the trouble and vouchsafe the crowning mercy of a permanent treaty of arbitration with the United States."

The Daily News will say that the alarmist dispatch sent by Mr. Smalley is not justified by the state of the case as known by the Ministers. The News's article will support Lord Salisbury's attitude respecting the settled districts, and will say it must not be supposed that nothing but Lord Salisbury's amour propre is concerned, or that he ought to yield the point immediately because of Mr. Smalley's impatience.

Nevertheless, the paper will express regret at the delay in the settlement of the questions at issue and urge the Premier to hasten to define the settled districts so that negotiations may be resumed. The News will express regret also that the United States Government is not able to agree to Great Britain's proposed treaty of arbitration.

The News will further say that the remarks of United States Ambassador Bayard at Birmingham to-day prove that the existing peaceful relations between Great Britain and the United States will remain unchanged, and pays tribute to the Envoys who have represented the United States in England for years past, saying that the peace and good will expressed in their collected speeches would furnish a whole gospel of international brotherhood, none of them, however, being finer in tone than Mr. Bayard's.

BAYARD SPEAKS AT BIRMINGHAM.

Statesmanship and Patience Will Adjust All Differences.

LONDON, April 22.—United States Ambassador Bayard to-day visited the principal educational and literary institutions of Birmingham, and was afterward entertained at a public luncheon by Mayor Smith, who was recently raised to the dignity of Lord Mayor.

In replying to a toast proposed by the Lord Mayor, Mr. Bayard alluded to the interest which the late John Bright, who was long a member of Parliament for Birmingham, had always displayed toward the United States. In dealing with the contrast between Birmingham and Boston in an article written by the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain for an American magazine, Mr. Bayard said it was evident that the public of Birmingham was actuated by the laudable principle that it was every man's duty to contribute to the public weal and community of kinship and language.

The interest between America and England, he said, was so strong that it would be impossible for it ever to be ruptured. Only patience and statesmanship were required satisfactorily to adjust all the minor differences between the two peoples.

Mrs. George F. Parker, wife of the United States Consul at Birmingham, gave a reception in the afternoon to Mrs. Bayard.

SOUTH AFRICAN DISTURBANCES.

Britain Must Prevent Foreign Interference, Says Chamberlain.

LONDON, April 22.—In a speech at the Constitutional Club this evening, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, reiterated his formerly expressed views on South African affairs. He insisted that Great Britain must prevent foreign intervention, and expressed hope that harmony would be soon restored.

In his remarks Mr. Chamberlain divulged nothing regarding the negotiations in progress. The Government, he said, was alive to the serious position resulting from the revolt in Matabeleland, but believed that the repression of the outbreak could be best achieved by the local forces, and, therefore, unless an unexpected emergency should arise, would not send a large detachment of imperial troops to the scene of the trouble.

A Cabinet council was convened at the Foreign Office at 11 o'clock to-day for the purpose of discussing the situation in the Transvaal. Lord Salisbury presided. Orders were sent to the War Office from the council chamber.

Princess Marguerite's Civil Marriage.

PARIS, April 22.—The civil marriage of Princess Marguerite of Orleans, daughter of the Duc de Chartres, to Major Patrice de MacMahon, Duc de Magenta, son of the late Marshal MacMahon, took place to-day, and attracted a large crowd of curiosity seekers.

Princess Marguerite's elder sister is Princess Waldemar of Denmark; her brother is Prince Henri, the explorer. Princess Marguerite met Major Patrice de MacMahon at Biarritz, on his return from the campaign in Madagascar, where he earned the rank of Commandant. Princess Marguerite is twenty-seven, tall, lithe, and learned. The MacMahon family was naturalized in France in 1691; Marquis Charles Laure de MacMahon was a peer in 1827 and an intimate friend of Charles X. The Marquis's son received the title of Duc de Magenta from Napoleon III., and became President of the French Republic. The President's son is not inferior in social rank in France's Armorial to La Tremoille and Harcourt, who, like him, became allied to the royal family by marriage.

Baron Hirsch Died of Apoplexy.

BUDA-PESTH, April 22.—Investigation into the cause of the death of Baron de Hirsch proves that the rumors put into circulation to the effect that his death was not due to natural causes are entirely without foundation. The autopsy shows that his death was the result of an attack of apoplexy.

PENSION BILLS VETOED

THE PRESIDENT ENDEAVORS TO CHECK RECKLESSNESS.

Special Enactments in Favor of Civilians Are Returned Without Executive Approval—A Measure Presented to the House Which, if Made a Law, Will Open the Doors to Fraud and Be of Great Benefit to Pension Attorneys.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The President has not heard the recent Democratic suggestions about the use of the veto power or he has regarded them lightly, for to-day he sent to the Senate two vetoes of bills which he has seen fit to disapprove, although there was no Constitutional question involved in either of them requiring the exercise of the veto.

One was a pension for the widow of Capt. Allabach, who is well remembered here as having been for many years the Captain of the Capitol police—a handsome, strong, and popular man, who had lived, as the President says, twenty-seven years after his war service without discovering any disability arising from that service, and who had never asked for a pension. This case comes very near being one of civil pension, for, while Capt. Allabach certainly did serve in two wars, it is not likely that his widow would have been offered this pension if he had not been employed right about the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The second veto was in a case more nearly a civil one. A photographer, for whom it was not claimed that he was anything but a photographer, was pensioned for a gunshot wound received in April, 1863, while photographing Longstreet's fortifications at Suffolk, Va. The dates of the affidavits in the case printed for the Senate indicate that they were not made until nearly thirty years after the receipt of the wound which is reported to have caused the man's blindness. If the Congress is to insist upon carrying this departure to a logical conclusion, the opportunities of pension attorneys for new cases will be vastly expanded, and the pension rolls and cost of pensions will be increased in proportion. All manner of employes, not soldiers, will come in for pensions, and those who have been wounded, under "liberalized" pension laws, may prove their right to be included among the persons entitled to receive support from the rest of the people.

In the House to-day a bill was taken up that will, if passed, and not disapproved by the President, give livelier occupation to pension attorneys, and remove from the Government some of the opportunities now afforded by the law to guard against fraudulent pensions.

Representative Pickler, by the grace of Speaker Reed, Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and a zealous "soldiers' man," has made up a bundle of amendments to the general pension law which "liberalizes" the practice of pension attorneys by making it easier to prove claims and secure original pensions, and increase of pensions.

This bill was submitted to Pension Commissioner Lochren for his opinion of it. He returned it an elaborately careful one, and objected to many of the proposed amendments, because the existing law is sufficient for both the applicant and the Government, while the bill provides some mischievous and objectionable opportunities for the perpetration of frauds. Several days will be devoted to the consideration of this bill.

If the criticisms of Commissioner Lochren are read, they will show that the amendments will invite rebel deserters who joined the Federal Army at the close of the war, to come in for pensions. If this was put in to catch Southern votes, the objection to it is obvious, and the opposition to it may not be so strong from the South as it should be.

The enumeration of the points of the bill by Mr. Pickler suggests objections in the very first words of the argument for the measure. But, as the bill really would widen the field of operations of the pension attorneys, and the Congress has been weak about depriving the attorneys of such opportunities, it may turn out that the bill will not meet with the criticism it deserves until it has left the Capitol and been carried to the other end of the avenue.

The principal provisions of the bill are: Giving a pensionable status to soldiers holding an honorable discharge from the Union Army, notwithstanding prior service in the Confederate service; directing that no pension shall be discontinued or reduced except for fraud, clerical error, mistake of fact, or recovery from disability; allowing claimants charged with fraud to confront their accusers; abolishing the distinction between the oath of an officer and that of an enlisted man; forbidding that a claim shall be rejected because of claimant's inability to furnish more than one credible witness to any material fact; permitting a claimant or his attorney to see any paper on file regarding his case; establishing as a rule of the office the common-law rule for proving marriage; fixing for pensionable purposes the date of the termination of the war, in accordance with the proclamation of the President and ruling of the Supreme Court; giving a pensionable status under the law of 1890 to a claimant honorably discharged after ninety days' service, notwithstanding a prior desertion or dishonorable discharge, and making death in service, unless for or in violation of law, equivalent to an honorable discharge; fixing $300 as the maximum annual income a widow may have and still have a pensionable status under the act of 1890.

The sections of the bill fixing the date of the closing of the war and giving a pensionable status to a soldier holding an honorable discharge after ninety days' service, notwithstanding a previous desertion or dishonorable discharge, as explained by Mr. Pickler, awakened some criticism by Republican members, indicating that they would oppose them. In the course of a colloquy on the latter section, Mr. Steele, (Rep., Ind.,) stated that he had had occasion to investigate the record of some bounty jumpers and found that one man had enlisted forty-one times the same day in New-York City.

THE MARITIME CANAL COMPANY.

A Bill to Incorporate It Introduced in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin to-day introduced in the House a bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of America. It empowers the company to construct canals from some point near the head of tidewater navigation in the Hudson River to Lake Champlain, from Lake Champlain to Lake St. Francis, from the head of Lake St. Francis to the Long Sault Rapids on the St. Lawrence, and from Lewiston, on the Niagara River, to a point above Niagara Falls, all to have channels of twenty feet navigable depth, and to be sufficiently wide for the largest vessels to pass.

The company is also authorized to widen, deepen, and straighten the Champlain and Hudson Canal, between the points where its said canal crosses the Champlain and Hudson Canal, and the company in so doing shall give to New-York State locks connecting its own canal with the Champlain and Hudson Canal and the Glens Falls feeder, such locks to be of the dimensions of the present Erie Canal locks.

Provision is also made for the disposal by the company of its terminals and other appurtenances wherever desired. Authority is also given to the company to hold but not to alienate so much of the land covered with the waters of the rivers and lakes which the canal may traverse, as may be required for their wharves and other works. Among the incorporators named in the bill are Frank I. Vance of Milwaukee, Luther Allen of Cleveland, Guilford G. Hartley and Trevanion W. Hugo of Duluth, Henry G. Burleigh of Whitehall, N. Y.; George S. Stover, John Bogart, Chauncey N. Dutton, and Henry B. Slaven of New-York City, and Smith M. Weed of Plattsburg, N. Y.

THE A. P. A. BEATEN.

Appropriations for Catholic Indian Schools Restored by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Having yesterday invited severe denunciation by voting to award a lot of Indian lawyers a great deal more money than they seem to be entitled to, the Senate to-day, in considering the Indian Appropriation bill, took a more reasonable course in disposing of the item for the support of sectarian schools for the Indians.

The House cut off all the schools under church management, refusing to withdraw support gradually, and thus afford opportunity for the substitution of other schools, and the Senate decided to continue the support to the extent of half the amount appropriated last year, at the same time declaring it to be the settled policy to make no appropriation for educational institutions under sectarian control.

The House will resist, feebly, this moderation of its bill, but the House has become accustomed to the dictation of the Senate and will submit to this amendment, probably with some secret gratification that the chance has been given to vote with the A. P. A. and then to see the A. P. A. beaten.

The bill as it came from the House appropriated $1,135,000—increased by the Senate to $1,335,000—for support of day and industrial schools for Indian children. But this appropriation was accompanied by a provision absolutely prohibiting future payment for the education of Indian children in sectarian schools. Mr. Cockrell's amendment, adopted by the Senate to-day, was to substitute for that provision a declaration that it is "the settled policy of the Government to make no appropriation whatever for the education of Indian children in any sectarian school just as soon as it is possible for provision to be made for their education otherwise." It also provides that the Secretary of the Interior may make contracts with present contract schools during the fiscal year 1897 to half the amount used for the fiscal year 1896. This amendment was agreed to—yeas, 38; nays, 24.

The remainder of the day in the Senate was used up in discussion of various matters in connection with Choctaws, Cherokees, Creeks, and "squaw men." The Senate adjourned without finishing the bill.

To Investigate Seal Fisheries.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, offered a resolution to-day in the Senate for the appointment of a committee of five Senators to proceed to Alaska after the adjournment of Congress, and to inquire and report, first, the condition of the fishery industry on the coast and waters of Alaska; second, the condition of the fur-seal fisheries, and the regulations to be adopted to preserve the life of female seals on the islands and adjacent waters; and, third, the measures that should be adopted to promote the progress and development of the people of Alaska.

The Secretary of the Treasury is required to furnish the committee at Sitka with suitable vessels to convey it to points on the coast, and a clerk now in the employment of the Senate is to attend the committee. The resolution was referred.

Representative Goodwyn Seated.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The first business in order in the House to-day was the vote upon the resolution declaring Albert T. Goodwyn, (Pop.,) entitled to a seat as the representative from the Fifth District of Alabama, in place of James E. Cobb (Dem.,) upon which no quorum appeared yesterday. It was agreed to—yeas, 145; nays, 45. Mr. Goodwin was escorted to the bar by Mr. Daniels, (Rep., N. Y.,) where the oath as a member of Congress was administered by Speaker Reed. At the conclusion of the ceremony a slight ripple of applause swept over the Republican seats.

Doings of Congress.

—The President has approved the joint resolution appointing William B. Franklin of Connecticut, Thomas J. Henderson of Illinois, George L. Beal of Maine, and George W. Steele of Indiana, members of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

—The Senate has adopted a joint resolution authorizing Surgeon F. M. Rixey of the navy to accept from the King of Spain the grand cross of naval merit.

—The Rev. Herbert Shipman of Christ Church, New-York City, has been appointed Chaplain at West Point.

—Capt. John J. O'Brien, Fortieth Infantry, has been placed on the retired list for disability.

THE RIFLE TESTS CONTINUED.

Barrel of the Burton Gun Bulged and It Will Be Tried Again.

The armory tests of the Briggs-Kneeland rifle were completed yesterday by the State board which is examining arms for the purpose of making a selection of a new rifle for the National Guard, at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn.

The testing of the Burton rifle was commenced, but, owing to a bulging of the Government barrel, with which the arm was provided, the completion of the test was deferred until requisite changes could be made. The Winchester rifle will be tested to-day, and the Blake rifle will be taken up Friday or Saturday. The Putnam, Lee, and Farwell guns have not yet been reentered for the competition.

The Briggs-Kneeland was successfully subjected to the sand or dust tests yesterday, and the test of firing defective cartridges followed. In this test the primers of the shells are filled so thin that the fire pin penetrates them. This permits the escape of gas back into the breech mechanism, establishing its stability and the protection afforded by the breech covering to one manipulating the gun in case of a cartridge being thus punctured in actual service.

The gun, in the test, is placed on a tripod and fired with a lanyard, a piece of paper being properly fixed to receive any mark from escaping powder or gases. The test was in the main satisfactory, though some effort was required to extract the discharged shell.

The Burton gun, which was next taken up, is a bolt gun, having a rotating bolt and a straight, backward pull. It is very simple, and the magazine is fed with a clip from below, carrying five cartridges, while a sixth is loaded for single fire from above. A trap which has to be opened and a thumbscrew which has to be manipulated involve four movements in the loading.

The first test to which it was subjected yesterday was for general accuracy and safety. The first fifteen shots on a 200-yard range were fired by the exhibitor's marksman, who scored 53 out of a possible 75. Then there were to follow fifteen shots by the board's expert. When twelve shots had been fired, with a score of 42, the defect in the barrel was discovered, and as this affected the accuracy, the tests were discontinued.

Mr. Briggs explained yesterday that a mistake had been made in the published reports, whereby it was made to appear that his gun had been defeated in the tests for the Naval Service when the new Lee gun was selected. A gun of theirs had been thrown out and then the present rifle was made to be entered, but was finished too late to enter the competition. This was, therefore, the first test for which it had been entered.

No day has yet been set for the final tests at Creedmoor, but they will be made next week.

HISTORICAL WORKS AT AUCTION.

Irving's Lives of Columbus and Washington—Cicero's Writings.

A sale of miscellaneous works was begun by Bangs & Co. yesterday. Among the books sold were the following:

Thirteen volumes of Defoe's works, London, 1895, $6.50; works of John Dryden, illustrated, with notes and a life of the author by Walter Scott, revised by George Saintsbury, Edinburgh, 1882-93, $11.70; Edwin Q. Grosvenor's "Constantinople," with an introduction by Gen. Lew Wallace, illustrated, Boston, 1895, $5.

Washington Irving's "Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus," the Isabella edition, illustrated, three volumes, 1892, $6.38; Washington Irving's "Life of George Washington," Centennial edition, illustrated, five volumes, $11.25; Edmund S. Purcell's "Life of Cardinal Manning," portrait, two volumes, New-York and London, 1896, $5.

William S. Sonnenschein's "Reader's Guide to Contemporary Literature," London and New-York, 1895, $5.50; "The History of the War in America Between Great Britain and Her Colonies, from Its Commencement to the Year 1700," illustrated with a variety of beautiful copper plates of celebrated Generals, London, 1780, $17; George Bancroft's "History of the United States," nine volumes out of ten, 1867, &c., $10.13; and the works of Cicero, 1513-59, eight volumes, Venetiis, apud Aldum, ran, $18.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, April 22.—SS New-York, Capt. Watkins, from New-York, arr. at Southampton at 3 P. M. to-day.

BROW HEAD, April 23.—SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New-York for Liverpool, via Queenstown, passed here at 1 A. M. to-day.

THE ANXIETY OF A MOTHER when a child gets hurt is greatly relieved when she knows she has a bottle of Pond's Extract near at hand.

NO RULES FOR DELEGATES

MARYLAND REPUBLICANS DECLINE TO GIVE AN INDORSEMENT.

State Distinctly in Resolutions that They Have No Preference—A Vigorous Attempt to Get an Indorsement for Major McKinley Is Voted Down—Cheers for Reed and the Ohio Man—A Row in the Committee on Credentials.

BALTIMORE, April 22.—The Republican State Convention to-day refused to instruct its delegates to St. Louis for any candidate.

Attorney General Harry M. Clabaugh was elected permanent Chairman, and made a very brief address, in which he expressed the belief that any man nominated at St. Louis who believes in the gold standard and protection to American industries and labor will receive the eight Electoral votes of Maryland.

The election of four delegates at large resulted in the unanimous choice of George L. Wellington, James A. Gary, William T. Malster, and Robert P. Graham. The alternates are N. M. Rittenhouse, Dr. G. W. Bryant, H. M. Sinclair, and William E. Fletcher. For Electors at large Gen. Adam E. King and J. Cookman Boyd were the unanimous choice of the convention.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following platform, which was adopted after an effort to instruct for McKinley had been voted down:

We, the Republicans of Maryland, in convention assembled, reiterate our allegiance to the principles of the National Republican Party; we declare for protection to American industries, believing that only in protection can prosperity again come to the Nation, and we are in favor of reciprocity as tending to build up our commerce with our South American neighbors. We believe in the gold standard upon which to base our circulating medium, and are opposed to free and unlimited coinage of silver until an international agreement of the important commercial countries of the world shall give silver a larger use. We heartily commend the present State administration and the Legislature just adjourned for the admirable record they have made in carrying out every pledge made at the Cambridge convention, though hampered by a Democratic Senate.

Whereas, We have absolute confidence in the good judgment and intelligence of the four delegates at large to the National Convention at St. Louis, and,

Whereas, We believe that they will labor for the best interests of the Republican Party in their selection of a candidate for the Presidency; therefore, be it

Resolved, That no instructions be given to the delegation.

The convention adjourned at 5 o'clock.

FOR A GOLD STANDARD.

Connecticut Republicans Indorse No Presidential Candidate.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 22.—The Connecticut Republican State Convention to-day declared itself for a single gold standard, for protection, and for the Monroe doctrine, and pledged its support to the "man that shall be nominated by the National Republican Convention."

No name of any candidate was mentioned at any stage of the proceedings to-day, and the delegation goes wholly unpledged. Enthusiasm was noticeably lacking, and the work of the convention was rushed through in less than an hour. The platform, drawn by Samuel Fessenden, is as follows:

The Republicans of Connecticut reaffirm their belief in the doctrine of protection, with reciprocity as advocated by James G. Blaine, believing that upon its maintenance depends the development of American industry, the elevation of American labor, and the protection of the products of the American farm.

We believe in maintaining the flag of America, in protecting every citizen of the United States in his legal rights at home and abroad, and in preserving the homes of Americans.

We are unalterably opposed to the issue of unsecured paper currency, either by the Government, the banks, the free coinage of silver, at any ratio; and favor a single standard of value, and that standard gold. We believe that this policy, with a sound and stable currency upon a gold basis, will furnish sufficient revenue to meet all requirements of the Government and properly support it.

We believe in such discriminating duties in favor of American bottoms as will again revive our shipping interests and extend our trade and commerce to every land.

We believe in the Monroe doctrine, and in supplying the Government with ships and fortifications, and men to man them, sufficient at all times to uphold and maintain it. We are opposed to the immigration of paupers, insane, and criminals.

We are firm in our convictions that the maintenance of those principles, and the enactment of laws to carry them into effect, under a Republican Administration charged with the duty of enforcing such laws in the near future, will guarantee to our country the financial and industrial supremacy of the world.

So long as a deserving soldier or sailor, his widow or orphan, remains in the land, a due sense of gratitude demands that the Nation extend to all such its special care and protection.

We pledge the nominees of the National Republican Convention, from whatever States they may come, our unswerving loyalty and the Electoral vote of the State of Connecticut.

These delegates were chosen: At Large—Morgan G. Bulkeley, John I. Hutchinson, A. H. Brewer, Samuel Fessenden; District Delegates—J. A. Cheney, George Sykes, Rufus W. Blake, J. M. Douglass, Charles E. Searles, Thomas H. Allen, E. A. Kellar, and Hubert Williams.

The State Central Committee elected O. R. Fyler of Torrington Chairman. There was but one other candidate—J. H. Macdonald of New-Haven.

PATTISON IS HOPEFUL.

Thinks the Democrats May Win Next Fall.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Ex-Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania, on his way to Omaha, said to a reporter:

"Mr. Harrity is an intimate personal friend of mine, and has done me the honor of mentioning my name in connection with the Presidential nomination. I cannot say at this time whether I will be an active candidate or not. I have hopes the Democrats may carry the election. I am always hopeful, and believe that Democracy, being right, must eventually triumph.

"I think the action of the convention in reference to the platform will be governed by wisdom. I am in favor of gold, silver, and paper money, as we have always had it. I am not an extremist. I believe, with Mr. Roberts of the Pennsylvania Railroad, that if the extremists on both sides would settle down to the financial basis as it now exists, business would revive, and prosperity result. Constant agitation hurts business. Would I accept a nomination for the Presidency on a free-silver platform? That I cannot say at this time."

QUAY WILL NOT BE PRESENT.

The Senator To Modest to Hear Himself Indorsed for President.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 22.—Senator Quay will not attend the Republican State Convention here to-morrow. He left for Washington to-night. The Senator presided at the meeting of the State Central Committee to-day, and refused to entertain a resolution indorsing him for the Presidential nomination. The convention will attend to that matter to-morrow. The convention will meet at 10 o'clock. H. K. Boyer of Philadelphia will be temporary Chairman, and Auditor General Mylin permanent Chairman.

The nominees for Congressman at Large will be Galusha A. Grow and S. A. Davenport of Erie.

Six of the eight National delegates at large will be Gov. Hastings, James A. Raymond of Blair, James Elverson of Philadelphia, Joseph Bosler of Montgomery, James A. Beacom of Westmoreland, and ex-Lieut. Gov. Watres of Lackawanna.

Maxwell for Governor.

BATAVIA, N. Y., April 22.—Batavia and Genesee County Democrats are advocating the nomination of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Robert A. Maxwell of this village for Governor. They cite the fact that Mr. Maxwell defeated the late James W. Husted for State Treasurer once, and was the only Democrat on the State ticket elected that year. Husted, at that time, was an avowed high-license man. The Raines excise law, it is urged, will be the issue this Fall.

Free-Silver Men Organize.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 22.—A meeting of the free-silver Democrats of this (the Fifth) Congressional district was held last night. Plans were discussed to organize the city and county so as to capture its 195 votes for free silver in the State Convention and to secure free-silver men for National delegates. The meeting was not largely attended. The feeling in Louisville now seems to be that Carlisle will not be opposed for the Presidency if the toes of the free-silver men are not stepped on.

Prohibitionists for Free Coinage.

FINDLAY, Ohio, April 22.—The Prohibition State Convention to-day declared in favor of free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. The platform also declares in favor of an income tax, woman suffrage, Government control of railroads and telegraphs, and maintains that import duties should be levied only as a means of securing equitable commercial relations with other nations.

Ready to Bet on McKinley.

An attempt was made yesterday to start political betting down town on an offer of $500 to $1,500 at the Stock Exchange that the Republicans would nominate McKinley for President and that he would be elected. The source of the offer did not appear, but several brokers who have handled election money in other years vouched for it and promised to produce the $500 if any one wished to take the other side of the bet.

McKinley Gets Michigan Delegates.

DETROIT, Mich., April 22.—The First Congressional District Republican Convention to select delegates to the St. Louis Convention was held here to-day. David Meginnity and Freeman B. Dickerson were chosen to represent the district and were instructed to vote for McKinley for President.

Mr. Stanchfield's Candidacy Launched.

ALBANY, April 22.—The Gubernatorial candidacy of John B. Stanchfield of Elmira, the Democratic leader in the Assembly, was formally launched to-night, at a dinner at the Hotel Kenmore, given to Mr. Stanchfield by his Democratic associates in the lower house of the Legislature.

McKinley Aid from Vermont.

RUTLAND, Vt., April 22.—The Republican city caucus this evening elected delegates to the State and District Conventions on tickets headed "McKinley and Protection" and unanimously adopted a resolution declaring the hope that McKinley would be the next President.

Tennessee for McKinley.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 22.—The Republican State Convention to-day instructed for McKinley and pronounced against free coinage. The delegates at large are J. E. Sanford, H. Clay Evans, Ernest Caldwell, and James Jeffries.

Free Silver in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 22.—The Democratic State Convention to-day declared for the free coinage of silver at the sixteen to one ratio and nominated Joseph F. Johnston for Governor.

Chairman Wright Re-elected.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 22.—At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee today Robert E. Wright of Allentown was re-elected Chairman. The nine division Chairmen were also elected.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

District.	Party.	Candidate.
Eighteenth Ohio....	Republican....	*R. W. Taylor
Seventeenth Ohio....	Republican....	*A. S. McClure

OBITUARY RECORD.

Mrs. Angelica L. Hamilton.

Mrs. Angelica Livingston Hamilton of Irvington, N. Y., yesterday died at the house of her niece, Mrs. William D. Morgan, in Washington Square, this city, in her seventy-seventh year. She was the widow of Alexander Hamilton, who was a grandson of the Revolutionary General, Alexander Hamilton. The cause of her death was old age. In her earlier years she was prominent for her many charities, but of late years she had been compelled to live a quiet and retired life. She leaves no children. The funeral will take place to-morrow from Nevis, the country seat at Irvington, where she had lived for twenty years. The Rev. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church, this city, and the Rev. Dr. Benjamin of the Irvington Episcopal Church will conduct the services. The funeral will be a very quiet one, and the burial will be in the Hamilton plot in the Tarrytown Cemetery.

Francis Jewett.

Francis Jewett of Lowell, Mass., died yesterday. He was sixty-five years old. Mr. Jewett had been Mayor of the city three terms, had served

SOME ENGLISH CATHEDRALS.

Lecture by the Rev. Henry Lubeck of Zion and St. Timothy.

A delightful ramble through some of the famous cathedrals of England was enjoyed by a large number of the parishioners of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy last evening, through the medium of an illustrated lecture by the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, rector of the church. The lecture was of rare historic and artistic quality. Numerous well-selected stereoscopic views, showing exteriors and interiors of noted structures, were thrown upon a large canvas, and Dr. Lubeck, from his own personal experience, was able to describe graphically each place shown.

Famous old Canterbury was first pictured and described in a most entertaining manner. Next a visit was paid to the old Cathedral of York, thence to St. Paul's, in London, and to Westminster Abbey; afterward to the picturesque cathedral at Litchfield, and finally to the old Norman Cathedral at Durham. The chief beauties of each of these great cathedrals were brought out vividly on the canvas, and the historical and descriptive comments of the lecturer were pertinent, instructive, and animated.

It was the good fortune of the Rev. Dr. Lubeck, a few years ago, to attend a banquet in the grand old hall of the Durham Cathedral, at which Bishop Lightfoot was the host and sixty other Bishops were guests. On that occasion Bishop A. Cleveland Coxe of Western New-York was one of the principal speakers.

CONTRACTS FOR SPEEDWAY WORK.

Park Board Requests to Let Contracts Without Bids Before Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday and there were referred to the Finance Committee the Park Department's two requests to be allowed to let out $100,000 and $130,000 worth of work in repairing two sections of the Harlem Speedway without advertising for bids.

The Committee on Markets reported favorably the Adler Fish Market bill, and resolutions were passed asking the Legislature to pass the bill.

Alderman Noonan introduced a resolution asking the Sinking Fund Commission to provide suitable quarters for the veteran firemen and one Grand Army man now employed in the Essex Market. The Aldermen denounced the Sinking Fund Commission for its seeming apathy in the matter of converting the market into a school and said that the market should be made a school at once. The resolution was adopted.

Alderman Woodward introduced an ordinance prohibiting the ringing of bells in West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street save by the cable cars and such other street vehicles as use bells to warn pedestrians of danger. The matter was referred to the Law Committee.

AGAINST PAVEY-PAGE BILL.

Big Petition Gotten Up by School Children Sent to the Mayor.

A petition said to have been signed by 100,000 citizens who oppose the Pavey-Page School bill reached the Mayor's office yesterday.

The petitions are done up in book form, and were taken to the Mayor's office by two attachés of the Board of Education. The signatures were obtained by the school children, and among the signatures are those of the fathers and mothers, relatives, and friends of the children, who urge the Mayor not to approve the compromise school bill.

School Commissioners Prentiss, Mack, and Rogers called upon the Mayor yesterday and urged upon him the necessity of approving the bill.

The Mayor would not tell the Commissioners what he would do with the bill.

The Seventy-first Reviewed.

A review of the Seventy-first Regiment was held at the armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, last night in honor of Brig Gen. James McLeer and the officers of the Second Brigade. It was in recognition of the hospitality shown to the Seventy-first while that command was on strike duty in Brooklyn in January, 1895. A number of Brooklyn citizens also accepted invitations to witness the review, among them some of the members of the Union League Club, which gave a complimentary dinner to the New-York regiment when the strike was over.

Col. F. V. Greene of the Seventy-first entertained Brig. Gen. McLeer and staff and a number of officers at a supper at the Waldorf after the review.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, April 22—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair, northerly winds, becoming variable, light frosts in the morning, followed by slowly rising temperature. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, EASTERN NEW-SYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair and cool weather Thursday, followed by warmer and cloudy Thursday night, northerly winds shifting to southeasterly. For the DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, the weather will continue cool and fair Thursday, slightly warmer Thursday evening, northeasterly, shifting to southeasterly, winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, warmer, northeasterly winds, slightly warmer in eastern portion. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, generally fair, southeasterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, light variable winds. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, generally fair, easterly to southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, showers in the early morning, followed by fair weather, winds shifting to westerly, cooler Thursday night. NEW-MEXICO, generally fair, brisk and high westerly winds, cooler by Thursday night. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, local showers, southerly to westerly winds. ARKANSAS, partly cloudy weather, with local showers in northern portion, winds shifting to southerly. TENNESSEE, partly cloudy weather, probably local rain. in western portion in the early morning, southeasterly winds. KENTUCKY, gene.ally fair, but cloudy in the afternoon, probably showers in extreme western portion, southeasterly winds, warmer. WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair, warmer, fresh and brisk southeasterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, slightly warmer, winds shifting to light and fresh southeasterly. INDIANA, increasing cloudiness, with warmer southeasterly winds during the day, probably showers Thursday night. ILLINOIS, increasing cloudiness and probably rain, warmer southerly winds, increasing in force. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, but with increasing cloudiness, warmer, winds becoming fresh and brisk from the southeast. UPPER MICHIGAN, rain, followed by local rains Thursday night, warmer, fresh and brisk southeasterly winds. WISCONSIN, increasing cloudiness during the day, probably showers during the afternoon or night, warmer, brisk southeasterly winds. MISSOURI and IOWA, partly cloudy weather, with local rains, warmer, southerly winds.

KANSAS, local showers, southerly winds, shifting to westerly and colder Thursday night. MINNESOTA, increasing cloudiness, probably local rains in the afternoon or night, warm southerly winds, followed by colder northwesterly winds Thursday night. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, increasing cloudiness, probably local rains, southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly, colder Thursday night. COLORADO, fair, but with increasing cloudiness, colder northwesterly winds. WYOMING, local showers and cloudy weather, colder in eastern portion, westerly winds. MONTANA, local showers, colder, northwesterly winds. NEBRASKA, generally cloudy, possibly local showers in eastern portion Thursday or Thursday night, warm southerly winds Thursday, colder westerly winds Thursday night.

The barometer has risen generally throughout the region east of the Mississippi, and has fallen rapidly from Texas northward to Dakota and Montana, but it is now rising west of the Rocky Mountains and at extreme northwest Canadian stations.

The temperature has fallen decidedly in the Upper Ohio Valley, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, and it has risen in the Northwest, but it is colder to the west of the Rocky Mountains. There has been no change in temperature generally throughout the Southern States, the lake regions, and New-England.

Showers have prevailed to-day in New-England, followed by clearing weather, and the cloudiness has increased to the west of the Mississippi, with local showers in Missouri and Kansas. The weather is clear to-night from the lake regions and New-York southward to the Gulf coast.

Generally fair weather will prevail Thursday east of the Mississippi. The cloudiness will increase in the Missouri, the Central, and Upper Mississippi Valleys, with showers. Cool weather will continue in the Northern States from Indiana and Michigan eastward to the Atlantic coast.

TO STICK THINGS USE

MAJOR'S CEMENT

CHEAP, QUICK, AND CERTAIN.

Repairs China, Glassware, Meerschaum, Bric-a-Brac, to put on cloth, corn and bunion plasters, to hold a bandage on a wound or sore finger, tipping billiard cues.....15c., 25c.
Major's Rubber Cement, 2-oz. bottle, or in collapsible tubes, for repairing rubber boots and shoes, (old rubber will do for patches,) bicycle tires, rubber garments, silk umbrellas, &c..15c.
Major's Leather Cement, repairs boots and shoes, garments and umbrellas of all kinds of material except rubber, applied same as on leather goods.....15c.
Major's Liquid Glue, repairs furniture, books..10c.

A. MAJOR CEMENT CO.,
461 PEARL ST., NEW-YORK.
Ask Dealers, or Mail Price of Bottle.

J. B. BREWSTER & CO.'S ASSIGNMENT

The Rome Bank Wants It Set Aside as Fraudulent.

The suit of the Rome Bank against J. B. Brewster & Co., carriage manufacturers, for the setting aside and declaring fraudulent an assignment made by the defendants on Oct. 11, 1895, came up for hearing in Part V. of the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Truax.

Five other parties are made defendants to the suit, which is one of seven brought against J. B. Brewster & Co. for the purpose mentioned above. In the former suits Edmund Stephenson was appointed receiver. The aggregate amount involved is $51,106.09.

The bank says that on Oct. 7, 1895, it brought suit in the City Court against the company for recovery of the amount of four promissory notes and obtained judgment for $8,300. Before the Sheriff could levy under the execution a general assignment was made by the company, and this, the bank alleges, was fraudulent, being made in order to give preference to certain creditors. The bank also alleges that the company made an assignment without consideration to the wife of the President of the carriage company, J. Colcord Smith, who has acted as the agent of his wife in pretended dealings with the company.

These allegations are all denied by the defendants.

To Sail on the Augusta Victoria.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Augusta Victoria, which sails to-day, will have among her passengers Mr. and Mrs. Herman Behr and family, George M. Brooks, Miss Mary D. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. De Coppet, Miss Juliet De Coppet, Master Andre De Coppet, Mr. and Mrs. H. Fahnestock, Mrs. Helen M. Lennox, Miss Elsie A. Lennox, Master Richmond Lennox, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Niese and family, Mr. and Mrs. Nic Nissen, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Nissen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Otto, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Otto, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Peary, Miss A. Peary, S. Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Sohmer, Miss Addie Sohmer, Harry Sohmer, T. de Tejada, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Tuck, Harry Tuck, and Miss Rosamund Tuck.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...5:09|Sun sets...6:47|Moon sets...2:53

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) APRIL 23.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Anchoria	Glasgow	April 9
El Dorado	New-Orleans	April 18
Llandaff City	Swansea	April 9
Scottish Hero	Shields	April 3
Tallahassee	Savannah	April 19
Victoria	Gibraltar	April 9
Yumuri	Santa Martha	April 14

FRIDAY, APRIL 24.

Britannic	Liverpool	April 15
Mohawk	St. Lucia	April 17
Palatia	Hamburg	April 12
Panama	Havana	April 20
Prins Willem III	Port au Prince	April 18
St. Paul	Southampton	April 15
Trave	Bremen	April 14
Zaandam	Amsterdam	April 11

SATURDAY, APRIL 25.

Idaho	Greenock	April 11
Kansas City	Savannah	April 22
Umbria	Liverpool	April 18

SUNDAY, APRIL 26.

Caribbee	St. Thomas	April 20
La Bretagne	Havre	April 18
Orinoco	Bermuda	April 23
Panama	Cherbourg	April 13

MONDAY, APRIL 27.

Ethiopia	Glasgow	April 16
Maasdam	Rotterdam	April 15
Nomadic	Liverpool	April 17
Nuestria	Gibraltar	April 18
Yumuri	Havana	April 23

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Niagara	April 23	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Aug. Victoria	April 23	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Trinidad	April 23	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Colorado	April 24	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Knickerbocker	April 25	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Fontabelle	April 25	W'd Islands	39 Broadway.
Vigilancia	April 25	Havana	113 Wall St.
Anchoria	April 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	April 25	London	4 Broadway.
Veendam	April 28	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Persia	April 25	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Campania	April 25	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	April 25	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Julia	April 25	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	April 25	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Buffalo	April 25	Hull	22 State St.
Curacao	April 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Trave	April 28	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	April 29	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	April 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	April 29	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
St. Enoch	April 29	Antwerp	22 State St.
Ormoco	April 30	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Advance	April 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Aller	April 30	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	May 2	L'verpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	May 2	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Palatia	May 2	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Bretagne	May 2	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	May 2	London	4 Broadway.
Ems	May 2	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	May 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	May 5	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Spree	May 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	May 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	May 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	May 6	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Hibernian	May 6	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Scandia	May 6	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Columbia	May 6	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Manitoba	May 9	London	4 Broadway.
Bourgogne	May 9	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Lucania	May 9	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Werkendam	May 9	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Lahn	May 12	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	May 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	May 13	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	May 13	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Norraland	May 13	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of California	May 15	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Mississippi	May 16	London	4 Broadway.
Etruria	May 16	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Saale	May 16	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Patria	May 16	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Touraine	May 16	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	May 16	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Teutonic	May 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Paul	May 20	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	May 20	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

New-York, Wednesday, April 22.

Arrived.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Charleston and Jacksonville, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Leitch, London April 8, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 2:20 P. M.

SS Advance, Beers, Colon April 15, with mdse and passengers to the Columbian Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 P. M.

SS Ardle, (Br.,) Smith, Gonaives April 16, via Inagua, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:40 P. M.

SS Seneca, Stevens, Vera Cruz April 8, via Havana 18th, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:50 A. M.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Meier, Genoa April 9, via Gibraltar, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:57 A. M.

SS Paraense, (Br.,) Casey, Maranham March 6, via Para April 9, with mdse and passengers to Shipton Green. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Antonio Zambrana, (Norw.,) Krohg, Sanchez, San Domingo, 5½ ds, with fruit to Edgar C. Gedney. Arrived at the Bar at 12:10 A. M.

SS Elysia, (Br.,) Johnston, Genoa March 20, via Gibraltar, with mdse and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Ardandhu, (Br.,) Walker, Calbarien March 29, via Gibara April 11, with mdse to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Ozua, (Br.,) Sutherland, Kingston April 10, via Port Maria 16th, with fruit to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Wyanoke, Jenney, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Ship May Flint, Nickels, Avonmouth 28 ds, in ballast to Flint & Co.

Bark Bussard, (Ger.,) Utrecht, Rio Grande do Sul 72 ds, with mdse to Oelrichs & Co.—vessel to Herbst Brothers.

Sailed.

SS Colorado, for Hull; Moringen, for Gibara; State of Nebraska, for Glasgow; Paris, for Southampton; Teutonic, for Liverpool; Kensington, for Antwerp; Sama, for Port Limon; Old Dominion, for Norfolk and Newport News; El Rio, for New-Orleans; Alvena, for Cape Haiti, St. Marc, and Petit Goave; City of Washington, for Havana; Ptolemy, for Liverpool; Pontiac, for Mediterranean ports; Antilla, for Nassau.

Bark Neptune, for Demerara.

Spoken.

Bark Aniello Calatola, (Ital.,) Scotto, from Alexandria, Egypt, Feb. 15 for New-York, was spoken March 30 in lat 37 N, lon 2 W.

Bark Cuba, (Ger.,) Behrens, from Bremen March 14 for New-York, was spoken April 11 in lat 48 N, lon 26 W.

Notice to Mariners.

East Haddam Meadows Post Light, Connecticut River.—The Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District notifies mariners that on April 19, 1896, the East Haddam Meadows Post Light, fixed red, on the east side of the channel above East Haddam Landing, Connecticut River, Connecticut, was temporarily discontinued on account of the freshet. Due notice will be given of the relighting of this post light.

Joshua Rocks Post Light, Connecticut River.—On account of the freshet, the Joshua Rocks Post Light, fixed white, on the west side of the channel, Connecticut River, Connecticut, was temporarily discontinued on April 17, 1896. The station will be relighted as soon as practicable, due notice of which will be given.

Wreck of Sunken Brick Scow, Off Eighteenth Street, Hoboken.—The black spar buoy, without number, which was established on the 24th inst. to mark the wreck of a sunken brick scow off Eighteenth Street, Hoboken, N. J., was taken up and permanently discontinued on April 21, 1896. The wreck has been removed.

My Cable.

LONDON, April 22.—SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Capt. Foote, from New-York April 11 for London, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Glenartney, (Br.,) Capt. McGregor, sld. from Singapore for New-York April 20.

SS Roman Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Remnant, from Rosario, &c., sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York April 20.

SS Alsatia, (Br.,) Capt. Swain, sld. from Leghorn for New-York yesterday.

SS Pascal, (Br.,) Capt. English, from Santos, &c., sld. from St. Lucia for New-York yesterday.

SS Guthell, (Ger.,) Capt. Dalldorf, from New-York April 2, arr. at Dantzic April 20.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, from New-York April 8, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Dulwich, (Br.,) Capt. Cox, from New-York Feb. 4, via St. Vincent, Cape Town, &c., arr. at Port Natal to-day.

SS Michigan, (Br.,) Capt. Findlay, from New-York April 9, arr. here to-day.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Blyth, from New-York April 4, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS New-York, Capt. Watkins, from New-York for Southampton, passed Hurst Castle at 1:40 P. M. to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Hellmers, from New-York, arr. at Southampton at 1 A. M. to-day, and proceeded for Bremen.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, from New-York, arr. at Boulogne at 3 P. M. to-day.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Nos. 157 and 41—The Union Pacific Railroad Company et al., appellants, vs. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, and Nos. 158 and 42—The Union Pacific Railroad Company appellant, vs. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company.—Argument continued by George R. Peck for The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company and concluded by John M. Thurston for the appellants.

No. 869—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Andrew H. Gay, and No. 870—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. The Realty Company.—Argument commenced by Assistant Attorney General Whitney for the plaintiff in error.

The call for Thursday is as follows: Nos. 869, (and 870,) 588, 247, 248, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

William Ebling, appellant, vs. Henry Dreyer.—Argued by Rudolf Dolan for appellant, Edward E. Sprague for respondent.

Jans Arneson vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by Matthew Hale for appellant, T. E. Pearsall for respondent.

Jacob Ringle and another vs. The Wallis Iron Works.—Argued by William G. Wilson for defendant, T. C. Ennever for plaintiff.

Francena Lanpher vs. Jackson Clark, appellant.—Argued by D. J. Searle for appellant, H. C. Wiggins for respondent.

John D. Cheever, appellant, vs. Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie Railroad Company.—Argued by Samuel Fox for appellant, Frank S. Smith for respondent.

The day calendar for Thursday is as follows: Nos. 538, 556, 558, 531, 541, 456, 457, 498.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Court opens at 1 P. M.

Nos. 102, 99, 98, 39, 27, 104, 78, 23, 51, 87, 44, 10, 94, 9, 5, 30, 41.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Smyth, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Pryor, J.—Motions.
Preferred Cause.—No. 2686. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Slover, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Law and Fact.—Nos. 1353, 1363, 1657, 2121, 2160, 1829, 1938, 1939, 2211, 1614, 2107, 1347. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Truax, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beekman, J.—Elevated railroad cases. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, J.
Preferred Causes.—Nos. 7987, 7973, 6855, 7960, 7957, 8029, 8116, 5877, 7858, 4478, 8068, 7504, 7473, 7758, 7631. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.
Nos. 2460, 6927, 1784, 1263, 129, 2283, 2466, 8112, 2960, 2265, 2317, 2327, 2484, 1645, 1803, 1630, 302, 1531. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Bookstaver, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Parker, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.
Nos. 1249, 6987, 8115, 809, 1697, 937, 1856, 1857, 8114, 2101, 2595. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McAdam J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Freedman, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—No day calendar.

Wills for Probate—At 10:30 A. M.: Frederick Ott, Schuyler Walden, Margaret Frost, Catharine Beller, Anna Lapthorne, Barbara Nullet, Barbara Hoffmann. At 2 P. M.: Albernia M. B. Boise.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.
At 10:30 A. M.: 1121—Will of Charles Bottighelmer. 1161—Will of Patrick Sheehy. 1166—Will of Mary E. Burke.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J. Nos. 3145, 2887, 999, 1000, 3470½, 546, 1212, 1259. Case unfinished.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J. Nos. 1037, 1183, 1188, 1198, 1204, 1029, 4172½, 1080, 1087, 682, 1136, 1043, 1071, 1079, 1103, 1088, 1089, 1090, 960, 885½, 4171, 1098, 951, 4313, 1170, 535, 1167, 1110½, 3669½, 1184. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Van Wyck, C. J.
Nos. 1304, 1315¼, 1352, 4131, 1325, 689, 650, 1371, 2634½, 560, 837, 744, 748, 1279, 1275, 1280, 1299, 1300¼, 1309, 1310, 1331, 1327, 820, 743, 1267, 1333, 1336, 1338, 1342, 1350. Case unfinished.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J. Short Causes.—Nos. 4262, 4332, 4300, 4383, 4375, 4317, 2327, 4391, 4389, 4301, 4302. Equity Case.—No. 155. Clear.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Dodd vs. Tanner—William B. Ross. Bell vs. Harris—William H. Clark. McManus vs. Reynolds—Thomas F. Donnelly. Sugenheimer vs. Zimmermann—Edward J. Bradley. Hutchinson vs. Connor—George Landon. Van Namee vs. Greenwood—Charles Donohue.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Carpenter vs. Jones—Hamilton Odell. Douglass vs. Carpenter—Hamilton Odell. Beck vs. Hoyt—Edward O'Brien. Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Muller—Charles Donohue. Livingston vs. Fletcher—S. L. H. Ward.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Stetson vs. Simonson—Grey Richards.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Brown, P. J.—Pratt, Cullen, Bartlett, and Hatch, JJ.—Enumerated.—Nos. 188, 91, 111, 191, 192, 194, 195, 196, 151, 172, 189, 183, 127, 197, 198.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Kellogg, J.—Nos. 489, 164, 241.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Nos. 4117, 1705, 4522, 2107, 1167, 1359, 2365, 1391, 1723, 1850, 1383, 1535½, 2376, 2380, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2390, 1821½, 2317, 2312, 1417, 4727, 4647, 4784, 4795, 4673, 4834, 2083, (1250 and 1251,) 2165, 1802, 1805, 2379, 1913, 1712, 1718, 1018, 1371, 217, 2286, 1929, 1598, 1602, 4092, 1334, 4856, 2357, 2366, 2369, 2123, 697, 1606, 2121, 2326, 2340, 1267.

Highest number reached on regular call is No. 2400.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Hurd J.—Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Criminal calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.
The wills of Henry Lozier and Richard McGeehin. The accounting in the estate of Charles E. Fougera, John S. Shepherd, Hugh Hutchinson, Abiel A. Low, Anna Haffery, Karl Siebernagel, Patrick Hayden, Henry Papenmeyer, George I. Blackwell, Rufus C. Palmer, and James B. Cropsey. The estate of Sarah A. Haskell, Louisa Haines, M. Howell Tapping, and David McDonald. The administration in the estate of Louise Strandenbower. Revocation letters testamentary of Valentine S. Watrous. The transfer tax of Gustave Pantzar, Caroline J. F. Cushing, Christine A. Ditmar, and Daniel W. Williams.
Contested calendar at 10:30—No. 30—Will of Johanna Schneider.

COWPERTHWAIT'S

RELIABLE CARPETS. The talk of the town is the big cut in prices on all Summer furniture.

LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

HOTELS.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
Boulevard, corner West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.

WALTER LAWRENCE.

AUCTION SALES.

D. LINDENBORN, Auct., 20th St., Broadway to Fifth Ave.

Two P. M. this day,

Oriental Rugs, Carpets, &c. at Absolute Auction.

Saturday, April 25, Two P. M.,

Direct from the cellars and by order of

Viscount de Ribeiro Real,

Imperative Auction Sale of 100 CASES MADEIRA

of the choicest vintages of 1815, 1850, 1851, 1865. Samples by personal application only, at the salesrooms, at any time up to date of sale.

I, the undersigned Viscount Ribeiro Real, hereby declare that the wines shipped from the town of Funchol to D. Lindenborn & Co. of New-York were from the stores of the late Thomas de Silva Torres, of whom I was appointed executor. I also hereby affirm that said wines are among the rarest, oldest, and of the highest value to be found in the Island of Madeira. Funchol, 2d February, 1896.
Viscount RIBEIRO REAL.

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

Summer in the Country

Are you looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?

If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with

BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK

and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 371, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., 92 East 14th St., and 13 Astor Place. Ticket Offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, "Eagle" office, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. ILLUSTRATED HOMES, containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

On May 29 and 30 excursion tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home, and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region; tickets good returning June 1st.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS,
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
2,500 Feet Elevation in the Hot Springs Valley
ON CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY.

No Infectious or Contagious Diseases Treated.
Special Pullman for the Springs leaves Pennsylvania Station, New-York, 5:00 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday, and arrives Hot Springs 9:15 next morning. Pullman Sleeper New-York to Covington, Va., and Buffet Parlor Car Covington to Hot Springs daily. Dining Car from New-York.

Most wonderful waters in America for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout and Nervous Troubles. Bathhouse under advisory supervision of resident physicians of character and recognized ability, and experience with the waters.
Address FRED'K BERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.

For circulars and information apply to F. H. SCHOFIELD, No. 1 Madison Av.
Excursion tickets on sale at C. & O. Offices, 62 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R.

THE HALCYON,
(formerly Halcyon Hall,)
MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.

Easily accessible. Unique in design, liberal in management; perfect cuisine. The beautiful drives, ideal bicycle roads, and charming scenery make this a perfect Summer resort; 1,000 feet elevation. Easily reached from Grand Central Depot in about 2 hours. Moderate rates. Open for guests May 15. Special terms for beginning of season. Address, for descriptive book, H. R. ROBERTSON, Jr., Proprietor, at Imperial Hotel, N. Y. City.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,
Lakewood, New-Jersey,

APRIL and MAY are the MOST ATTRACTIVE months of the season.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
SOMERSET INN
AND COTTAGES OPEN JUNE 3.
35 miles from New-York, on the D., L. & W. R. R., in the Highlands of New-Jersey, via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry.
GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

Onteora-in-the-Catskills,
ADIRONDACKS. LITCHFIELD, Conn.; COUNTRY CLUB, Westchester, and other suburbs of New-York. LISTS NOW READY.
Town and Country Rental Co.,
115 EAST 23D ST.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL opens May 2. Special terms for families for the season. CHAS. H. SHELLEY, Manager, 192 Broadway, N. Y.

COTTAGES AT LONG BEACH, L. I., 23 miles from N. Y. Frequent trains. Located on the ocean beach. Furnished cottage, 11 rooms; all improvements.
Long Beach Association, 71 B'way.

Atlantic City.

HADDON HALL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
ON THE OCEAN FRONT.

Has enlarged to more than its former capacity. Will hereafter remain open throughout the year. Complete and modern in every detail. Rooms en suite, baths attached.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE RUDOLF,
Atlantic City, N. J. Directly on the beach. Entirely new. Capacity, 400. Rooms en suite, with fresh and sea water baths attached. Orchestra daily. Late dinners.
J. W. CALLAWAY.

HOTEL BERKELEY.
Atlantic City, N. J. Extreme ocean end Kentucky Av. Steam heat. Sun Parlors. Elevator. Every convenience. Capacity, 250. James and George Bell.

THE WAVERLY,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Pacific Avenue, facing the ocean and City Park; all modern improvements.
L. T. BRYANT.

THE SHELBURNE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars, via Penna. R. R.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The celebrated Fall and Winter resort by the sea, HOTEL TRAYMORE.
Appointments and service first-class.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Proprietor.

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Every scientific treatment for the sick, with first-class hotel. Booklet mailed. J. J. Rochford, Supt.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Daheim

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST—Choice rooms; superior table; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

28th ST., 14 EAST, BETWEEN 5TH and Madison Avs.—Pleasant back parlor; private bath; others; also physician's office; references.

38d ST., 3 EAST.—Elegantly furnished floor in private family for doctor or a gentleman; breakfast optional.

47th ST., 3 EAST.—Opposite Windsor; elegant suite; private baths; square and single room; breakfast; valet attendance.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

STUDEBAKER BROS.

265 & 267 Canal St.

200 feet East of B'way.

FINE FAMILY CARRIAGES.

A most complete assortment.

NEW GOODS. NEW STYLES.

Victorias, Wagonettes, Rockaways, Depot Wagons, Surreys, Phaetons, Runabouts, &c., &c. Harness, Robes, Blankets, Horse Clothing, &c.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

REFINED WIDOW WISHES TO MEET GENtleman, who will assist her in taking a flat, and board out the same. FLAT, Box 336 Times, Up Town.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—20 New-York pilot boats; fast; outfit complete; built best material. Office 24 State St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to find a situation in the country for the Summer for two excellent servants; chambermaid, waitress; will be disengaged June 1. Apply at 49 East 20th St., to-day, from 10 to 1.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; good city reference; leaving on account of family going abroad. Present employer's, 19 East 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady giving up housekeeping desires to place her chambermaid and waitress, who has been in her employ five years; will be disengaged April 28. Present employer's, 144 West 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with laundry work or with waiting; city or country; good city reference. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, at 178 West 82d St., janitor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl at light chamberwork or waiting in a first-class private family; best city references, personal or written; no cards. 208 East 70th St.; ring Stokes's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a place for her competent chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. 708 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—First-class; in a gentleman's family; no objection to country; best references; wages, $20. 102 East 52d St. Oliver.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress; good reference; country preferred; lady can be seen. 215 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and seamstress in private family going to country for Summer; city reference. 136 West 62d St.; Smith's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By neat Protestant girl, well educated, in private family as chambermaid or lady's maid; reference if required. 595 3d Av., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid in private American family; four years' city reference from last employer. 721 6th Av.; King's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Competent; and assist with growing children, or as parlormaid; best city reference; wages, $20. 161 East 39th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent person to do chamberwork and sewing, or wait on lady, in private family; good city reference. S. A. G., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat, trustworthy young girl as chambermaid and waitress; personal references. 157 East 52d St., top bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing to assit waiting or wait on lady; first-class city reference. S. R., 347 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; best city references from former and present employers. W., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing or waiting; best city reference. B. C., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid or waitress; understands sewing; good city reference; city or country. K. G., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in a first-class private boarding house with first-class city reference. 434 West 52d St.; ring Burk's bell.

CHAMBERMAIDS.—By two young girls as first-class chambermaids; willing and obliging; private family; best city references. B. C., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and to do sewing, or take care of growing children. Call, between 12 and 8, at 138 West 58th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Englishwoman as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist with waiting in private family; best city references. M., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, to ASSIST with WAITING, or as Parlormaid.—First-class city reference from last employer. R. F. Jackson, 110 East 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By English Protestant as first-class chambermaid in private family; country preferred; best city references. L. D., Box 311 Times. Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, six months in this country, to do chamberwork and take care of children; city reference. 239 East 110th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young English girl as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply, at present employer's, 44 West 58th St., for two days, between 10 and 3.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid in private family. 25 East 65th St., at present employer's, basement.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a first-class chambermaid and waitress; best city references. 262 West 77th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid in small private family; best reference. 148 West 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young English girl as chambermaid and waitress in small family; city references. 323 West 49th St., care Douglas.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By neat young girl to do up-stairs work and waiting; city reference. 311 East 70th St.; Egan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; willing and obliging; best city reference. 113 West 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress. 611 Columbus Av.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent woman as chambermaid; three years' city reference. J. M., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; very willing; city reference. 238 East 126th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad wishes a place for a first-class chambermaid. 5 West 36th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as competent chambermaid; no objection to assist with waiting; best city references. 134 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman; willing to assist with other work; best city reference. S. S., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress; references; no cards. 228 East 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young, willing girl for chamberwork and waiting; good city reference. 181 East 117th St., Flinck's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; willing to assist in dining room; city references. C. C., 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—First-class; very obliging; willing to go to the country. McDonell, 201 West 98th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—In private family; personal reference. 5 West 36th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; best city references. J. H., 162 West 32d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By experienced laundress; and do laundry work; for the Summer; can give best city reference. Care Lennon, 342 6th Av.

CARE OF HOUSES.—By a respectable man and wife, would like private house for the Summer; good references. J. B., 160 East 32d St.

CARETAKER.—For private house; best personal city references. Mrs. O. McGinnis, 326 East 36th St., ground floor; no cards.

Cooks.

COOK.—By North of Ireland young woman; thoroughly understands all kinds of French and American cooking; French bread and rolls a specialty; is neat in kitchen and person; country preferred; where kitchenmaid is kept. Seen at present employer's, 31 East 37th St.

COOK.—By a highly recommended woman as excellent cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking, baking, and pastry thoroughly; also marketing and catering; where kitchenmaid is kept; late employer can be seen; wages, $35. M. J., 950 6th Av., stationery store.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls, together; one as good plain cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to country for Summer. 407 West 56th St.; ring Nugent's bell.

COOK, &c.—By neat Canadian as good, economical cook; coarse washing; good baker; bread, soups, game, desserts; has a friend first-class waitress, chambermaid; references; city, country; will go separate. 390 6th Av.

COOK.—Neat young woman as first-class family cook; understands all kinds fancy dishes and desserts; very fine baker; takes full charge of the kitchen; best city references. N. J., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable woman; first-class cook; private family; understands all kinds of cooking; assist with coarse washing; elegant city reference. 418 West 57th St.; ring Lagan's bell.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; thoroughly understands her business; where kitchenmaid is kept; city or country. A. L., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook and do plain washing in private family; excellent soups, desserts, home-made bread. O. K., 435 West 30th St., care of Miss Kerrigan.

COOK.—By a respectable Hungarian woman as good cook; worked with chef for two years; German family preferred. Advertiser, 624 6th Av., butcher's store.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; good on bread and pastry; all kinds of family cooking; country no objection; good reference. G. H., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By American cook; good laundress; daughter as waitress or child's nurse; country preferred; together or separate. Mrs. B. S., 327 East 48th St.; ground floor, back.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family; understands baking, pastry, and all kinds of meats; reference from last employer. 28 East 58th St.

COOK.—By an experienced French person as first-class cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; has resided several years in this country, and best references. 223 West 34th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; no objection to country; will assist with washing; best city reference. $25 7th Av.; ring Sennell's bell.

COOK.—First-class; by reliable woman; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; good city references. J., Box 220 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class Protestant cook; understands soups, fish, meats, poultry, game; excellent bread and biscuits; good references. B. C., 159 East 47th St.

COOK—LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—A lady going Europe wishes to secure situation for her cook, laundress, and waitress; good references for each. Apply at 54 East 75th St.

COOK.—In private family; understands cooking in all its branches; care of butter and milk; country preferred; A1 references. 791 6th Av., multiliner store.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; no washing; best city references; no objection to country. 187 West 83d St., Hogge's bell.

COOK.—By first-class Protestant woman in private family; capable of taking chef's place; wages, $30. 640 6th Av., care Mrs. Francefort; ring second bell twice.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook; would like to go to the country with a private family; personal reference; wages, $25. 409 West 48th St., Robinson's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman; good cook and baker; will do coarse washing; private family; city or country; city reference. 405 4th Av., second bell.

COOK—MAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes to procure situations for her cook and French maid. Apply at 70 East 56th St., present employer's, Thursday, between 10 and 12 A. M.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly understands all her duties; best city references. K. B., 358 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent young woman as good cook and baker in private family; city references. R., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent, first-class cook, Protestant; best references. Cook, 337 West 43d St., Butler's bell.

COOK.—First-class; by day or week; meats, soups, entrées, and desserts. M. H., 210 East 44th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook, coarse washing; private family; best city reference; city or country. 405 4th Av., third bell.

COOK.—First-class; in private family, large preferred; can take full charge of kitchen; good baker; city references. N. G., 148 East 84th St.

COOK.—By a respectable middle-aged woman as good cook; best city reference. 324 East 53d St., top floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; best of city references. Call, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., 43 West 74th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; city or country; good references. 208 East 25th St.; janitor's bell.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as cook in private family. 18 East 68th St., present employer.

COOK.—By North Ireland girl; best city reference as cook. Call, two days, 1,601 Broadway, first floor.

COOK.—Competent; where kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference. X., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands her business; is excellent baker; good city reference. 244 West 69th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Short distance country; city reference. 303 East 39th St., three stairs, back.

COOK.—By a young woman with first-class reference; no objection to country. Present employer's, 135 East 36th St.

COOK.—In private family; thoroughly competent; city reference; employer can be seen. V., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By middle-aged Protestant woman as cook; excellent bread and biscuit baker; good reference. 245 East 28th St.

COOK, WASHING and IRONING, or HOUSEwork in small private family; good city reference. 424 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; city or country; three years' personal references. 320 East 26th St.; third floor.

COOK, &c.—By young German Protestant as cook; wash, iron, or do general housework; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook; best city reference. 113 West 53d St.; Curtis's bell.

COOK.—By a young Frenchwoman as first-class cook in private family; understands any kind of cooking. A., 222 West 35th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; assist washing; in private family; best city references; no cards. 454 West 57th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a young woman; excellent cook; best city reference. 678 2d Av.; ring one bell.

COOK.—By Scotch Protestant as cook; city references. A. B., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a good, experienced cook; best city references. 209 West 67th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; Paris system; guaranteed stylish and good fitting; also dresses renewed; very reasonable in price; will call at ladies' homes for orders. Emelie Camille, 104 East 52d St., between Lexington and Park Avs.

DRESSMAKER.—Will make dresses; all the latest style, evening, ball, and reception gowns a specialty; cutting and fitting or by day. C. Budden, 112 East 32d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Diden; makes costumes from $10 to $16; reference from some of the best families. Mme. Hayes, 202 West 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker, by the day; can cut, fit, and remodel; terms, $1.75; city references. D. F., 159 East 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; go out by day; first-class cutter, fitter; first-class work. 134 West 46th St. Dressmaker.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; by the month; would travel as maid; reference. F. Sheridan, 109 East 127th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a young girl as good dressmaker, and to assist with chamberwork; good city reference. M. M., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—A first-class dressmaker would like a few more engagements by the day. M. A. S., 324 East 30th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By very successful linguist; advanced music; good traveler; knows Russia well; highest personal references. J. D., Box 281 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady desires position for a most excellent Norwegian girl as nursery governess to one or two small children; is capable of teaching German and music, and absolutely trustworthy. Call, Thursday and Friday, 11 to 1, at 187 Madison Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—English and German; or as maid to lady or grown child; experienced, competent; best references; to travel; disengaged May 1. Address, by letter only, Mrs. Vollers, 424 East 55th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or NURSE.—By a capable and conscientious French person; in a good family; good references from last employers. Mlle. Eugénie, care of Mr. Ziegler, 28 Greenwich Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined North German; speaks fluent French; as nursery governess or useful maid with family going to Europe; good packer; best reference. Fraulein, 66 East 79th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a German; kindergartner, with diploma, in a private family; best references. Dr. John Leuchs, 628 East 145th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By managing housekeeper; experienced in first-class family; city and Summer residences; charge of servants; marketing; shopping; highest personal reference. Call, between 3 and 5, Thursday, Advertiser, 253 West 72d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By Swiss Protestant lady, speaking French and English, as housekeeper, companion, or general help. A. S., French Church, 30 West 22d St.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A lady who has had her servant eight years and can give highest reference wishes to place her for Summer; can do chamberwork, waiting, or cooking. Call, Thursday or Friday, 11 to 1, at 120 East 34th St.

HOUSEMAID.—By competent girl as housemaid with family going to Newport; best of reference; call for two days at present employer's, 74 Park Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework; city reference. 208 East 96th St., Fitzgerald's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do light housework in a private family. 334 West 49th St.; ring Harrison's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young girl to do housework; personal references. 51 East 23th St.; no cards.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a girl to do kitchen work in a private family; will leave city; references. M. T., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl; best city references; living with present employer. 13 East 9th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly competent, reliable French maid; speaks fluent English; good seamstress, hairdresser, packer; would like to travel; highest city references. Allon, 134 West 29th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent Swedish person; thoroughly understands all maid's duties; experienced hairdresser, dressmaker; travels; highly recommended. Present employer's, 20 West 53d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German Protestant; many years' experience; thorough hairdresser and seamstress; expert packer; would go to the country; city reference. 316 East 33d St., second bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent Swedish person; thoroughly understands all maid's duties; experienced hairdresser, dressmaker, traveler; highly recommended. Present employer's, 20 West 53d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By an English Protestant; or nurse for growing children; understands French and German; willing to travel; good references. W., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; cut and fit; accustomed to travel; city reference. G. L., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—German, (Hanoverian;) first-class; in good American family; thoroughly competent; best city references. Address, three days, M. L., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 36 Washington Square West.

MAID.—By a Swiss girl, speaking German, French, Italian, and English, and understanding dressmaking, as maid and seamstress or as nurse to one child; no objection to light chamberwork or to traveling; best of city references. Muller, 260 West 29th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced Swiss Protestant; first-class hairdresser and packer; accustomed to travel; knows the Continent well; speaks the languages; first-class references. M. B., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

MAID or NURSE.—By a young girl wishing to go to Europe, offers her services as maid or nurse for passage; first-class city and country references. K. D., care of Mrs. Allen, 91 Liberty St.

MAID.—By a Protestant girl as maid and seamstress to grown children; thoroughly understands fancy guimpe dresses, fine hand sewing, and packing; best of city reference from last employer. 107 West 10th St.

MAID.—By a competent young woman as maid and seamstress; disengaged on 27th; present employer can be seen. E. M., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

MAID, NURSE, &c.—By young North German as maid, nurse, or companion for grown children; best references. Von Appen, 163 East 91st St.

MAID.—A lady wishes to place a maid; thoroughly understands her duties; good dressmaker, packer, and hairdresser; willing to travel. Call, 10 to 11 o'clock, 37 East 30th St.

MAID.—By a French dressmaker; can cut and fit perfectly; as maid to go to Europe; speaks English and German. Victoriene, Box 262 Times, Up Town.

MAID or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By North German; speaks French and English; to go to Europe; highest city references. H. E., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a competent Swede as maid and nurse to invalid; good masseuse; best of reference. S. L., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid and chambermaid; five years' best city reference. Ring Barrington's bell, 415 West 44th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable, competent woman as laundress in private family; country for Summer; nine years' personal reference. S. M., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—Lady wishes position for her competent laundress; would prefer neighborhood of Mt. Vernon. Call, before 10 o'clock, at 308 West 75th St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By young girl as laundress and chambermaid, or laundress alone; best city references. Present employer's, 55 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young girl as laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 505 5th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By laundress in good family; wages from $20 to $25; first-class city references. A. B., Box 150, Times.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; wages from $22 to $25; best city reference. E. M., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to do family washing; by the week or dozen; open-air bleaching. 143 East 58th St., basement.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; country or seashore; reference. 205 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good, respectable person as first-class laundress; good city reference. 844 7th Av.; rear building.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; private family; city or country; city reference. 822 6th Av., store.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; city or country; best city reference. 156 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 1,035 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; seven years' city reference. S. M., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; best of references. 247 East 9th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; seven years' city reference. 223 West 34th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a middle-aged English Protestant woman as infant's nurse; fully competent to take entire charge from birth; thoroughly experienced with bottle feding; many years' city reference. 640 6th Av., care Mrs. Francefort; ring second bell twice.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By middle-aged English Protestant; competent to take entire charge from birth; thoroughly understands bottle feeding; many years' city reference. Former employer's, 11 East 73d St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse to a gentleman's family; thoroughly understands the care of a baby; best reference; city or country. 209 East 33d St.; ring first bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—A lady wishes to place a competent, desirable Protestant girl as infant's nurse. Present employer left West 32th St.

NURSE.—By a neat young girl to take care of children; willing and obliging; city or country; two years' city reference from last place. 412 West 53d St., second floor, front.

NURSE.—By Protestant American person as child's nurse for infant or older children; neat and competent; good seamstress; city references; wages, $20 to $25. L. M., 435 West 56th St.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By refined German girl as nurse and seamstress to grown children; best references; Christian family preferred. 833 East 30th St.; Renner's bell.

NURSE.—To young or growing children; is a neat, plain sewer; willing to assist with other work; out of the city preferred. Annie Reilly, 320 East 86th St., care Mastersen's box.

NURSE.—By infant's nurse; experienced; English; disengaged on the 1st; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; references excellent. English, 422 Columbus Av.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—In a Christian family, by experienced French Protestant (20) to one or two children; wages, $20 or $22; city references. L. G., 140 East 54th St.

NURSE.—First-class; understands her business thoroughly; will take charge of a baby from birth; no objection to travel, first-class reference. 227 East 29th St.

NURSE.—By respectable Protestant girl as child's nurse; can sew nicely; child over one year preferred; four years' reference from last place. Call, 11 till 1 o'clock, at 217 East 78th St.

NURSE.—By young woman to take care of one or two children; very fond of them; is experienced; best city reference. 201 West 25th St., care of Mrs. Lennon.

NURSE, &c.—By a young German girl as nurse and seamstress to grown children; best references; Christian family preferred. Renner's bell, 333 East 30th St.

NURSE.—By trustworthy, French nurse; capable to take charge of young children; best references. 308 West 31st St.; ring three times.

NURSE.—By a respectable French girl, just landed, as nurse or chambermaid. 165 East 49th St., care Mrs. Cox.

NURSE.—By competent person as ladies' or children's nurse maid; best city reference. 36 East 40th St.

NURSE.—By German girl to take care of children, or as maid and good seamstress. 246 West 48th St.

NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse; take full charge; understands bottle feeding; best city references. 606 Park Av.

NURSE.—By girl to take care of children; good reference. Call or address 222 East 84th St., Harcey's bell.

NURSE.—By a trained nurse; would travel with lady or gentleman; gives massage, &c.; or housekeeper. 1,408 Madison Av.

NURSE.—By a North German experienced nurse to take charge of baby or large children; good sewer; good references. 236 East 80th St.

NURSE.—By a competent, trustworthy infant's nurse; willing, obliging; best city references, personal. Call, two days, 334 East 34th St.

NURSE.—Understands all kinds of foods; takes entire charge; best city reference. Call, two days, 10 to 4, 31 West 45th St., second bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By young French lady (21) of good education, speaking no English, lately landed, and graduated from French Academy, as nurse, governess, or companion in good private family. E. Guidot, 118 Macdougal St.

NURSE.—By a refined young American nurse; will assist with light chamberwork; understands bottle feeding; plain sewer; country for Summer; best personal city references. 414 West 19th St.

NURSE.—By a refined young American woman as mother's assistant to young children; excellent seamstress; first-class city reference; would live at the seaside. 148 East 123d St., third bell, west.

NURSE, &c.—By a young German-American widow as nurse and maid to an invalid or elderly lady; good seamstress; city references. 139 West 60th St.

NURSE TO CHILDREN.—A lady wishes to place a North German as nurse to young children; three years' reference furnished. Advertiser, Box 523 Summit, N. J.

NURSE.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a situation for a French nurse. Apply, on Thursday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 9 Madison Square North.

NURSE.—By competent German nurse; willing to wait on lady; would go to Europe for Summer; five years' city reference. K. G., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman; understands dressmaking and making over dresses; willing to assist with children or chamberwork; best city references. 1,431 2d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wants a position for her seamstress and maid, who understands dressmaking and whom she can highly recommend. 22 East 32d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as first-class seamstress; understands dressmaking; willing to assist with chamberwork; first-class city reference. Annie, Box 2, 1,242 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—Thoroughly understands dressmaking; first-class; by day, week, or month. 321 West 24th St.

SEWING OR TO TAKE CARE OF A SICK OR ELderly person; $7 a week. 236 West 27th St. Mrs. Foster.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By young girl as first-class waitress and parlormaid; willing and obliging; first-class city references; city or country. 188 Columbus Av., between 68th and 69th Sts., Kelly's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young Swedish girl as first-class waitress in a private family; first-class city reference. 67 West 100th St., care of Mrs. Lindberg; no cards or letters answered.

WAITRESS.—By girl as first-class waitress in small private family; best of reference; last employer can be seen. Call, Thursday, 149 West 54th St.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By an experienced waitress; thoroughly understands her duties as waitress; wages between $20 and $25; best city references. M. J., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress, to assist with chamberwork; six months' reference. Call, at present employer's, 138 West 58th St., from 12 to 3.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; steady place, where second man is kept, or parlor man; three years' personal references. 171 East 59th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady breaking up housekeeping wishes to find place for competent first-class waitress; ten years' reference; can be seen from 10 to 12. 17 West 51st St.

WAITRESS.—By German Protestant as first-class waitress in private family; can fill butler's place; good city reference. Ludolff, 337 East 46th St.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; call at present employer's. 52 East 55th St.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman; city or country; good city reference. L., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress in private family; eight years' city references; no cards. 148 East 49th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as competent waitress; best city reference. 102 West 99th St., Master's bell.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; personal city reference; no cards. 215 East 35th St., Mrs. Gill.

WAITRESS.—First-class; can take butler's place; small private family; best city reference. H., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; understands all her duties; best city references. M. M., 357 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; first-class waitress or chambermaid; best city reference. Kandrick, 230 East 95th St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; first-class waitress or chambermaid; best city reference. 1,812 2d Av., Coppenger's bell.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Protestant girl in private family; best reference. 424 West 45th St.; ring fourth bell.

WAITRESS.—Competent; take butler's place; city or country; best city references. J., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as competent waitress; assist with chamberwork; best of city reference. 764 8th Av. Bing.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG WOMAN IN A PRIVATE FAMily; can fill butler's place; best city references; wages, $25. M. C., Box 61, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAPERON, GOVERNESS, or COMPANION.—By Parisian, German, English; experienced European traveler; highest references. Teacher, 326 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, or LINENroom woman; first-class references. Margaret, Box 279 Times, Up Town.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes a few private customers at her parlors or out. Miss Ethel, 9 East 14th St., near Broadway.

MASSAGE.—By Swedish masseuse; at home or out; highest testimonials. 434 West 58th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a first-class Vienna waiter and butler, with best city references, in a private house as butler and to do housework; does not speak English; wages, $20. Max Bondy, 1,889 2d Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple, in first-class family; wife excellent cook, cordon bleu, serve dinner in all styles; husband very experienced butler; highly recommended. A. D., 142 West 30th St.

BUTLER.—By experienced young man; excellent recommendations; highly recommended by present employer; valets neatly; disengaged 24th; lady can be seen. William, Box 333 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—SECOND MAN.—A lady going to Europe would like to place her French butler and second man who will be at liberty on May 1. 189 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Englishman; age, 30; tall; is first-class servant and highly recommended; present employer can be seen. Butler, 950 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a middle-aged man as butler in private family; understands care of silver; all kinds of salads; personal reference. 475 4th Av.; two days.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By an Englishman; experienced in both capacities; good references. H. G., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent young man; thoroughly experienced in private family; will make himself useful; willing and obliging; best city references. William, Box 352 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife; English; in country man good valet and willing; wife excellent cook in all branches; first-class city references. H., 106 West 42d St.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—English; thoroughly experienced; good references; present employer can be seen; at liberty when suited. E. B., 999 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By competent Englishman; just disengaged; family going away; best city references; lady can be seen. J. T. F., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By young man; very competent; speaks three languages; in first-class family; city references. Heiniger, 215 West 28th St.

BUTLER.—Family leaving town for Summer, gentleman wishes situation for his butler; invaluable man. Call, between 1 and 3, present employer's, 2 East 10th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By thoroughly experienced Swiss couple; highly recommended for capacity; good character; two years' reference from last employer. A., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to recommend a butler who thoroughly understands his business. Call, between 10 and 12, at 18 East 37th St.

BUTLER and WAITERMAN.—By an Englishman in a private family; good references. T. P., care of Mairs, 68 West 43d St.

BUTLER.—By a trustworthy, competent, and sober Swede; first-class city reference. Robert, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman; first-class references; present employers to be seen. Call, 2 to 3, 26 East 37th St.

BUTLER.—First-class in every respect; English; age, 35; unmarried; city or country; best of reference. Cassan, 132 East 50th St.

BUTLER.—By French butler; speaks English; strictly temperate; four years in last place; best references. E. B., 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—In a private family; city or country; American; best references from present employer. 29 East 39th St.

BUTLER.—Colored; first-class; thoroughly understands his business; in private family; best personal references. 14 West 135th St.

BUTLER.—By a steady, competent man; age, 33; good references; present employer can be seen. J. J., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, GENERAL MANAGER, PRIVATE Secretary, &c.—By Englishman; good address and education. Glenwood, Box 200 Times.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman in a private family; city or country; first-class city references; total abstainer. G. S., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By thoroughly competent young man; first-class references. Grey, Box 334 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her butler and valet, whom she can highly recommend. J. M., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By French-Canadian, 25 years old; good experience; best city reference; city or country. P. L., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; age, 26; excellent city references. White, 10 West 30th St.

BUTLER.—By a man as butler. F. S., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER, VALET and BUTLER.—Age, 36; thoroughly trained servant; speaks English, French and German fluently; strictly sober; good traveler; highest testimonials from city and abroad. F. R. J., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKERS.—By three adults, Protestants, the care of a private house for the Summer; highest references, written and personal, from former employers. Box V. G., 353 West 44th St.

CARETAKER.—By an Englishman and wife the care of a gentleman's house for Summer or longer; references as private servants for a number of years. R. Brocksoph, 251 West 30th St.

CARETAKER.—By man and wife; would take charge of gentleman's house during the Summer; best city reference. Butler, 3 East 40th St.

CARETAKER.—By an American couple to care for a house for the Summer; best references; no children. R. Conklin, 142 7th Av.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By respectable family to care for private residence; first-class references. J. J. Strong, 287 West 40th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; speaks fluent English; competent man; strictly economical and good manager. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

CHEF.—French; in private family; first-class references; four years with last employer. B. C., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN, &c.—By coachman and generally useful man; single; midle aged; thoroughly understands his business; four years' good reference; country preferred; perfectly honest and sober; good careful driver. R., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Thoroughly understands both branches; keeps carriages and harness in first-class order; careful driver; gardening, vegetables, flowers, lawn, &c.; single man; strictly temperate; city reference. P. K., 460 Pearl St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; take charge first-class establishment; English; married; 38; strictly temperate; A1 personal and written references; good, careful driver; New-York and Brooklyn. R. Jones, care of E. Jackson, 1,223 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN, &c.—As coachman and generally useful man; single; middle aged; thoroughly understands his business; four years' good reference; country preferred; perfectly honest and sober; good careful driver. R., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN, &c.—By a strong young man, 28 years, married, small family, in a gentleman's place; can act as coachman; plain gardener; understands the care of cattle and horses; first-class reference. W. McSweeney, 546 West 40th St.

COACHMAN.—Stylish; single; thoroughly understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; strictly temperate; willing, obliging; careful city driver; thoroughly honest and reliable; first-class reference. Coachman, 166 East 33d St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrances; thoroughly competent in the care of fine horses and carriages; can furnish fifteen years' best of references; last and former employer can be seen. J. D., 221 East 28th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; age

"HOTELS" AND RAINES LAW

DUTIES OF POLICE IN DEALING WITH THE NEW HOSTELRIES.

Corporation Counsel Scott Writes an Opinion in Answer to Chief Conlin's Request—Doubts Whether Guests Are Those Who Resort to Hotels to Drink, Even Though They May Go Through the Form of Partaking of Food.

Corporation Counsel Scott, in answer to a request from Chief of Police Conlin, has written an opinion respecting the duties of the police in dealing with the numerous hotels which have sprung up since the Raines tax law went into effect.

It would appear that the holders of such licenses can be held strictly to account. The Corporation Counsel has something pertinent to say respecting such as may be placed in the "fake" class where the license has been obtained merely as a pretense to evade the law and continue the sale of liquors during hours when saloons and restaurants are closed.

Mr. Scott thinks that the Legislature did not intend to include in the term "guest" those who resort to a hotel solely for the purpose of drinking, even though they go through the form of partaking of food. He cites a case passed on in Massachusetts and decided against a hotel keeper, and says:

"I do not know that this precise question has been passed upon in this State but I cannot doubt that if an attempted evasion of the statute should be proved the same exposition of the law would be given by our courts."

Mr. Scott's communication to Chief Conlin is as follows:

Peter Conlin, Chief of Police.

Sir: I have received your letter of April 16, stating that you have received from the Board of Excise a list of upward of 200 persons who have heretofore held saloon licenses, and have had such licenses changed, or have applied to have them changed, to hotel licenses.

You state that there seems to be ground for the opinion that in some cases, apart from an apparent compliance with the law as to the feeding and lodging of guests, such places are no more hotels now than they have ever been; and also that the changes were made or asked for to enable the proprietors of these places to keep them open and sell liquors on Sundays and on other days from 1 to 5 o'clock A. M.

And you ask to be advised whether it is the duty of the police of the city to take any action regarding such of these places as may be in possession of a hotel license, issued either by the present Board of Excise, or after May 1 next under the new liquor tax law; or is the mere fact that these persons have a hotel license conclusive evidence that the places so licensed are hotels within the meaning of that portion of Section 31 of the liquor tax law, which defines the term hotel, as used in said law.

In my opinion the possession of a hotel license, issued by the present Board of Excise, is some evidence, although by no means conclusive, that the person holding it is the proprietor of a hotel, within the meaning of the excise law.

The law under which the present Excise Board grants licenses makes especial provision for the issue of licenses to "inns, taverns, and hotels having, if in a city, 'at least ten bedrooms for guests,' and no license of any kind can be granted to any person unless he be 'of good moral character, approved by the board.'

I am informed that, before acting upon an application for a hotel license, the present Board of Excise causes a special and careful inquiry to be made, not only as to the moral character of the applicant, but also as to whether or not he has in fact "at least ten bedrooms for guests," and that it refuses to grant such a license unless satisfied upon these points. Therefore, the fact that such a license is issued in a particular case carries with it a presumption that the requirements of the statute have been complied with. But since the board must necessarily act in each case upon information furnished to it, and such information may be erroneous, the mere possession of a hotel license cannot be said to be, in any proper legal sense, conclusive evidence that the holder thereof has, in fact, the necessary "ten bedrooms for guests."

You may, therefore, in each case, inquire into that fact, and if you should find in any case that a person, although holding a hotel license, has not in fact the necessary accommodation for guests, the license will be no protection to him, and you will be justified in treating him as if he had no license whatever.

Your duty in this regard will be even more plain and perhaps more difficult after May 1, so far as concerns persons holding liquor tax receipts.

Under the liquor tax law, no account is taken of and no inquiry is made into the moral character of a person desiring to engage in the liquor traffic. Any person, no matter what his character may be, if he is able to pay the tax, can engage in that business, provided only that:

First—He shall not have been convicted of a felony.

Second—He be of the age of twenty-one years.

Third—He be a citizen of the United States and a resident of this State.

Fourth—He shall not have had a license revoked under the excise laws in force when the liquor tax law took effect, or

Fifth—Shall not be convicted within five years of a violation of the liquor tax law.

Nor are any special receipts to be issued to hotel keepers as such.

The excise taxes to be assessed are divided into four grades, the first grade being:

"Upon the business of trafficking in liquors to be drunk upon the premises where sold, or which are so drunk, whether in a hotel, restaurant, saloon, store, shop, booth, or other place, or in any outbuilding, yard, or garden appertaining thereto or connected therewith * * *."

Thus it will be seen that the grade of tax to be assessed and the character of the tax receipt to be issued therefor is determined not by the character of the business to be carried on, but solely by the fact whether or not liquors are to be drunk upon the premises where sold.

Hence any person not falling within the few proscribed classes who is able to pay the requisite tax, will be entitled to a tax receipt, and may sell liquor to be drunk upon the premises where sold subject to the restrictions upon such sales contained in the act. Such a person, if he be the keeper of a hotel, will enjoy special privileges and immunities.

So far as he is concerned the restriction upon the sale of liquor on Sundays, and between the hours of 1 and 5 A. M., are practically abrogated.

He may sell liquor during those times, as to which all other persons are prohibited from selling, "to the guests of such hotel," with certain exceptions not pertinent to your inquiry, "with their meals, or in their rooms or apartments therein, but not in the barroom, or other similar room in such hotel."

It is a matter of common knowledge that a large proportion of the persons engaged in the liquor traffic in this city find a considerable and enticing profit in the pursuit of that trade on Sunday, and it is not to be doubted that a very great number of those who will pay the tax specified in Subdivision 1 of Section 11, will seek to bring themselves under the definition of a hotel keeper.

As I have said, no special form or receipt is to be issued to a hotel keeper, and no inquiry can be made by the officer issuing the receipt, as to whether the person paying the tax is or is not in fact the keeper of a hotel.

The police will therefore be aided by no such presumption as exists in the case of the issue of a "hotel license" by the present Board of Excise, but must judge of each case according to the facts which they are able to observe for themselves.

The Liquor Tax act defines the term hotel as used therein, and this definition, so far as the provisions of that act are concerned, is exclusive. It is as follows:

"The term hotel as used in this act shall mean a building or place which is regularly kept open for the feeding and lodging of guests, and in which there shall be at least ten furnished bedrooms for their occupancy, if situate in any city, incorporated village, or within two miles of the corporate limits of either."

The first requirement is that the building or place "shall be regularly kept open for the feeding and lodging of guests."

It will not be sufficient that it is so kept open on Sunday or between 1 and 5 A. M., but that it is "regularly" so kept, which I understand to mean that it shall be so kept open every day and at all usual and convenient hours.

It must also be regularly kept open for the "feeding and lodging of guests," which I understand to mean that it must be constantly furnished with the appliances necessary to provide its guests at customary and convenient hours with meals of the general character usually furnished by hotels.

The second requirement is that a hotel must contain at least "ten furnished bedrooms" for the occupancy of its guests. I understand this to mean that these ten bedrooms must consist of separate apartments, and that each must be provided with sufficient bed, bedding, and bedroom furniture to bring them fairly and reasonably within the meaning of the term "furnished bedrooms."

If a person holding a tax receipt under Subdivision 1 of Section 11, of the Act shall have a building or place falling within the statutory definition of a hotel, he will be entitled to the privileges specified in Exception No. 1 of Section 31 of the act.

He may sell liquor on Sundays or between 1 and 5 A. M. to his "guests" with their meals in any part of the building except the barroom or other similar room, or he may sell liquor to such guests apparently with or without meals in their rooms or apartments.

You will observe that the only persons to whom even hotel keepers are authorized to sell liquors on Sunday and between 1 and 5 A. M. are their "guests." Just who are to be considered "guests" is by no means an easy question to determine, but I think it is clear that the Legislature did not intend to include in this term persons who resort to a "hotel" solely for the purpose of drinking, even though they go through the form of partaking of food.

This question came before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in a case arising under a statutory provision somewhat similar to this. That statute provided as follows: "No sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquor shall be made between the hours of 12 at night and 6 in the morning, nor during the Lord's Day, except that, if the licensee is also licensed as an innkeeper, he may supply such liquor to guests who have resorted to his house for food or lodging."

An innkeeper holding a license was indicted under this act.

He testified upon his trial that he never sold liquor to any person on Sunday unless he became a guest of the house; that he kept a table in his dining room spread with eatables, such as lamb, tongue, dried beef, salt fish, crackers, cheese, and other things, and if people came there from a distance on the Lord's Day he would not permit them to have liquor of any kind until they had first eaten, and then he would supply them with liquor at the table; that no one had ever got any liquor there on the Lord's Day unless he first got food.

The trial Judge left it to the decision of the jury whether or not the facts showed an attempt to evade the law, and refused to charge that, as matter of law, the compelling of a person to apply for and have luncheon before liquor was served to him constituted such person a guest of the house.

The defendant was convicted, and upon appeal the conviction was affirmed, the Supreme Court holding that as the word "guest" was used in the statute, it was clearly limited to persons who resort to the house for food or lodging, and clearly excluded those who resort there for the purpose of procuring and drinking intoxicating liquors.

I do not know that this precise question has been passed upon in this State, but I cannot doubt that, if an attempted evasion of the statute should be proved, the same exposition of the law would be given by our courts.

It is not to be doubted that many attempts will be made by persons not properly falling within the definition of hotel keepers to avail themselves of the special exemption referred to.

Section 37 of the liquor tax law gives to police officers authority, in performance of their duties, to enter upon any premises where the traffic in liquor is carried on, or liquors are exposed for sale, at any time when such premises are open. In the case of an alleged "hotel" this authorization includes the right to make such examination as is necessary to determine whether the place is really a hotel, as defined by the act; and since, as I have already said, the police must depend upon their own observation for evidence upon this point, it may be necessary in suspected cases to make frequent use of the authority mentioned.

It is inevitable that many attempts will be made under color of hotel keeping to avoid the generally stringent provisions of the liquor tax law, and it is quite impossible to anticipate the many questions that are likely to arise. I can only advise you generally, as I have already done, regarding other provisions of that statute, that, in all doubtful and suspicious cases not so clearly violations as to justify summary arrests, the facts observed by your officers should be promptly brought to the notice of the District Attorney by sworn statements under the provisions of Section 37 of the act. Yours very truly,

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation.

TO TEST THE LIQUOR TAX LAW.

Papers Served in a Suit to Restrain Commissioner Lyman.

ALBANY, April 22.—Papers were served on P. W. Cullinan, attorney for State Excise Commissioner Lyman, at Albany to-day to restrain Commissioner Lyman from interfering with Alexander Balogh, a New-York City saloon keeper, in his liquor business until his old license expires. The papers in the case were forwarded to the department by William B. Donlhee of New-York City, attorney for Balogh, on Monday night, and the suit is undertaken particularly to contest Section 4 of the new Raines law, which terminates all licenses granted under the old law on June 30 next.

The papers in the case show that Balogh holds a license issued March 21, 1896, by the Board of Excise Commissioners of New-York under the old Excise act, Laws of 1892, granting him the right to conduct the business of a retail dealer in intoxicating liquors at 103 Second Avenue, in New-York City, that his license has never been revoked, and that the plaintiff has not committed any act forfeiting it.

It is also alleged that by the Raines liquor-tax law the plaintiff's right to continue as a retail dealer shall cease unless the plaintiff shall pay to the defendant's deputy such further sum at the rate of $800 per annum as would cover the period from July 1, 1896, to April 30, 1897, and give a bond provided by that act; that in case the plaintiff fails to comply with said requirements it is made the duty of the defendant, his deputies, and special agents, to enter the plaintiff's premises and daily arrest and prosecute him and also procure an injunction restraining him from continuing in business.

The plaintiff, the complaint avers, will not be able to pay the tax or furnish the bond required on June 30; he has no property other than the good-will, fixtures, and appurtenances of his business, and no other means of earning a livelihood for himself and family, and that the provisions of the Raines liquor-tax law, which annuls and terminates the plaintiff's license June 30, are repugnant to the provisions of Section 1 and Section 8 of Article I. of the State Constitution, and to Section 10 of Article I. of the Constitution of the United States, in that they deprive the plaintiff of rights, privileges, and property without due process of law, and impair obligations and the contract between the plaintiff and the State of New-York created under the old excise law.

Continuing, the complaint holds that the enforcement by the defendant of the liquor-tax law would work irreparable injury to the plaintiff, for which he has no adequate legal remedy. Judgment is therefore asked that Section 4 of the new law, which terminates Balogh's license June 30 next, be declared null and void, and that the defendant, his deputies, and agents be enjoined from interfering with Balogh in his business as a retail dealer in intoxicating liquors until March 21, 1897, the date of the expiration of his old license.

The summons and complaint served on Attorney Cullinan is accompanied by an affidavit of the plaintiff, setting forth in substance the same facts as are alleged in the complaint, with a notice of a motion to be made at the Albany Special Term of the Supreme Court on April 28 next at 11 A. M., for an injunction order restraining Commissioner Lyman, his deputies, and agents during the pendency of the action, from interfering in any way with Balogh in the prosecution of his business until after March 21, 1897.

The secret conference of the Republican Senators held last night discussed the advisability of amending the Raines liquor-tax law in two important particulars. There were thirty-five Senators present. It was practically decided to do nothing more with the law this year, inasmuch as the Democrats had intimated it to be their intention, in case any amendment to the law should be considered, to harass its progress by proposing amendments to suit themselves.

The propositions were to provide a means to enable the rebates for suspended licenses to be paid June 30 out of the liquor-tax funds, and to provide all-night licenses in cities of the first and second class on the certificates of the Mayor and Board of Police Commissioners.

New-York Special Agents.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 22.—State Excise Commissioner Lyman to-day announced the appointment of the following special agents under the Raines liquor-tax law for New-York County, at a salary of $1,200 each: P. J. O'Brien, 224 Madison Street; Louis Friedel, 97 Canal Street; James F. Pegnam, 303 East Twelfth Street; Whitfield Van Cott, 56 Clinton Place; Abram Lewis; Louis S. Gronaer, 781 Sixth Avenue; William L. Turner; John Noble, 346 West Fifty-sixth Street; H. C. Adee, 1,427 Third Avenue; John J. Symes, 260 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; M. B. Cohn, 112 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; Henry Cushen, 335 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; M. A. Snyder, 176 Washington Street; Joshua T. Easton; Howard A. Green, and William C. Rothman, 40 Second Avenue, all of New-York City.

A Driver Complains of Bad Roads.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Having been interested in reading your account of the grand boulevard and concourse proposed at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Mott Avenue, I am led to ask, Why does not our "reform" City Government put the boulevards and avenues that we now have in some sort of a decent condition?

I have been driving on these roads for twenty years, and never in all that time have they been in such a horrible condition. There is not one road above Central Park to-day fit to drive upon. Seventh Avenue, the most popular drive, has not had a particle of gravel on it for a year, and is now nothing but stones. As I have "quarter cracked" two fine horses on these dreadful roads this Spring, I feel deeply upon the subject.

The inefficiency and carelessness of those in charge of the roads at present have never been equaled in my time. If there was only a "job" in putting the boulevards and avenues we already have in condition, I am sure that there would be no cause for my complaint.

There is not a driver or bicycle rider who will not vouch for the truth of my statements.

DRIVER.

NEW-YORK, April 22, 1896.

Much Alcohol in His Rice Wine.

Chung An, a Chinese cook of 33½ Mott Street, was held in Part I. of the General Sessions Court yesterday for trial on a charge of excise violation. It was probably the first case in which a Chinese was in the General Sessions Court for excise violation. He was arrested April 12 for selling a jar of rice wine to another Chinaman. A sample of the wine was submitted to Chemist Lederle of the Board of Health, and he reported that it contained 52.08 per cent. of absolute alcohol by volume, and 44.92 per cent. by weight. This is nearly the average percentage of alcohol in whisky sold in saloons.

Black Silks at Retail.

IN BOTH STORES.

In our Silk Sale, now under weigh, there is no more attractive feature than the exhibit of Plain and Fancy Black Silks.

There are over 550 different varieties, styles and qualities from which to make a choice.

Satin Duchesse, Peau de Soie, Taffetas are favorite plain fabrics.

Satin Brocade, Figured India Taffetas, Figured Gros de Londres are popular fancies.

The choice in price is from sixty cents to four dollars per yard.

James McCreery & Co.,
Broadway and 11th St.,
Twenty-third Street.

THEIR CAMPS DIVIDED

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION READY FOR WAR.

The Bitterness of the Movement to Supplant Mrs. Donald McLean as Regent of the New-York City Chapter Made Worse by an Anonymous Letter—She Makes a Public Statement—The Action of Miss Vanderpoel's Friends.

A war cloud has burst over the camps of the New-York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and a strong effort is to be made to prevent the re-election of Mrs. Donald McLean as Regent at the annual meeting on April 30. The opposition will seek to elect Miss May Van Buren Vanderpoel, the present First Vice President, as Regent.

Thirty members of the society are said to be implicated in the revolt.

The first public announcement of a feeling strong enough to require special action was made a month or so ago, when invitations were issued by Mrs. John S. Wise asking members of the society to meet in St. Stephen's Church to discuss the proposed election of Miss Vanderpoel. The result of this meeting appeared in printed circulars sent to each member of the society. These were headed with the following words in red letters:

Inviting your support for Miss Vanderpoel as Regent of N. Y. C. C. D. A. R. Election at the annual meeting, April 30, 1896.

The circular went on to say that the nomination of Miss Vanderpoel will be "made from the floor" at the annual meeting. Continuing, the circular commended the work already done by the chapter, and favored the continuance of unfinished patriotic undertakings. Then came this interesting paragraph:

We believe that these objects can be attained with greater success by a revision of the by-laws, which shall more explicitly define the duties of the officers and more thoroughly guarantee the privileges of individual members by the parliamentary, impartial, and dignified conduct of affairs, upon the American principle of executing the expressed will of the majority; by the prompt performance of the executive and clerical duties of the officers; by the election to the Continental Congress of delegates who shall truly represent their constituents, unfettered by individual exaction or official coercion, and by extending to every member the courtesy, consideration, and justice to which she is entitled.

The circular closes with an earnest commendation of Miss Vanderpoel as a woman who, as Regent, would inspire "harmonious co-operation."

The circular was signed by the following committee: Mrs. Kernochan, Chairman; Mrs. John C. Adriance, Mrs. J. M. Andrews, Mrs. Xenophon Baltazzi, Mrs. Edward Barnes, Mrs. Edmund S. Bailey, Mrs. Alexander C. Chenoweth, Mrs. John C. Campbell, Mrs. Walter Lester Carr, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Harvey E. Fisk, Mrs. A. F. H. Hall, Mrs. George Kidd, Mrs. J. L. Kernochan, Mrs. Isaac F. Lloyd, Mrs. A. G. Mills, Mrs. P. L. Ronald, Mrs. John B. Stewart, Mrs. Ida P. Ritter, Mrs. John Townsend, Mrs. Charles R. Treat, Mrs. S. M. Simpson, Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, and Mrs. C. H. Wilcox.

The "dissenters," as the party supporting the present Regent call the disaffected party, make serious charges. They say that their by-laws were tampered with after they had been put upon by the society and amendments made worse than null. They say that the presiding officer has acted at their meetings according to her own wishes, and disregarded the opinions of individuals, hurrying through meetings and cutting business to suit her own purposes. These and other things the disaffected have said with more or less publicity. Their printed circular merely gave dignified form to ill feeling which had been growing for a long time.

The expression of unpleasant sentiments has increased the warmth of the supporters of the present Regent. They have studied their by-laws, have learned that no committees can be appointed in the chapter without the co-operation of the Regent.

"In forming this committee," said one of the Daughters recently, "the dissenters have committed a revolutionary act which may be punished by expulsion. We shall see what will happen."

This was the state of affairs when an anonymous letter was received by every member of the society. The letter did not by any means add oil to the troubled waters. This is the letter:

Sister Members, New-York City Chapter, D. A. R.:

In view of the fact that a malicious and discordant element in our midst has been for years, and even now is, trying to stir up strife and dissension among us, (attacking in their uncalled-for animosity even the morality of those in high office, whom your votes have placed there,) it is deemed advisable that resolutions should be offered and passed upon for the expulsion of this venomous clique.

The following is the black list; ponder on it and give your assistance: Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Chenoweth, Miss Vanderpoel, Miss Montgomery, Mrs. Loyd, Mrs. Treat, and Mrs. Gallagher.

The letter was poorly written on a typewriter, and the names of Miss Vanderpoel and Mrs. Lloyd were misspelled. But it struck terror on every side. The "dissenters" laid it to the credit of the Regent's supporters, even going so far as to name certain individuals as having probably concocted it.

The Regent's supporters were horribly shocked at such a breach of the conventionalities, which at the same time expressed to some extent, but in an exaggerated form, their sentiments.

"An enemy hath done us this dishonor," they exclaimed, with one accord. Then they resolved that an anonymous letter was beneath their notice.

Mrs. McLean, making a public statement for the first time since the trouble began, said yesterday:

Mrs. McLean does not recognize any trouble in the society. She is engaged as its head in carrying on its legitimate work. To those who give their energies to unofficial statements pertaining to private business she has nothing to reply.

Mrs. McLean does not consider the chapter a political body, to be carried on according to political methods. She was placed at its head to conduct its business in a parliamentary manner, and she proposes to do so.

The National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which meets annually in Washington, has three times nominated Mrs. McLean for the next to the highest office, the office of President being filled by Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson. Mrs. McLean has on each occasion declined the nomination, as she has preferred to work in the New-York City Chapter. At the last congress a new office was created, that of Vice President General Presiding, in order that a good presiding officer might always be present in case of the absence of the President. Mrs. McLean declined the nomination to this office at the request of the New-York City delegates, who wished her to retain the Regency of their chapter.

Mrs. McLean absolutely declines to enter into a controversy regarding the coming election. She feels it a great compliment to the work accomplished during her term of office that such violent efforts should be made to obtain control of the body, which has doubled its membership and quadrupled the funds in its treasury during the service of the present Regent.

Mrs. McLean would add that she is somewhat surprised at the present excitement, as Miss Vanderpoel's candidacy for the office of Regent is not new. She was nominated by Mrs. Kernochan at the last election, when she polled one-quarter of the votes, and Mrs. McLean the remaining three-quarters. Mrs. McLean takes it for granted that the same average of votes will be cast at the coming election, though, as Mrs. McLean does not consider this a political body, she has not canvassed for votes.

The Regent's supporters say that Miss Vanderpoel is a very charming woman personally, but imply that some of her supporters are not. The "dissenters" say they have no personal feeling against Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. Janvier Le Duc said yesterday:

The only honorable course to be taken is to support our present Regent. It is jealousy of her superiority which has caused this trouble.

Mrs. James Fairman said:

She is sure to be re-elected by an overwhelming majority. Everyone loves her. She has been much misrepresented. She is always just to everyone, and I never knew her to lose her temper. She could not be equalled, let alone excelled. I can tell you any number of people who favor her. There is Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Mrs. Ogden Doremus, Mrs. James W. Randall, Mrs. Slyvanus Reed, Mrs. Clarence A. Postley, Mrs. Gertrude Van Cortlandt Hamilton, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. William H. Stewart, Mrs. Anthony J. Bleecker, Mrs. Webster Elms, Mrs. John Allen, Mrs. Francis Johnson, Mrs. William Cummings Story, Mrs. Dunlop Hopkins, Mrs. Vernon Davis, and Miss Carolyn Halsted. These are a very few. All the officers are her friends, with one exception.

"We were very sorry to see Miss Vanderbilt's name on the circular," said one of the Regent's supporters, "and we cannot understand it. We were all very fond of her."

ITS FOUNDERS HONORED.

Celebration at the New Home of New-York University.

The Founders' Day exercises of the New-York University, which were postponed from April 19 because of the absence of Chancellor MacCracken, were held yesterday afternoon at University Heights.

The ceremonies, which were under the charge of the class of 1896, were opened in the gymnasium with an address by Charles L. Mead, the class President, who spoke on "Education, Self-Acquired, or Collegiate." Charles G. Wheeler, '31, delivered the Founders' Day oration. The Founders' Day poem, written by Bishop A. C. Coxe of Western New-York, class of '46, was read by John R. Pritchard, '96.

The class flag was then raised on Battery Hill by George F. Swan. This was followed by the laying of the corner stone of Residence Hall No. 1 by Chancellor MacCracken. The oration was delivered by Chester F. S. Whitney, '96.

The exercises concluded with athletic games on the Ohio Field, and resulted as follows: 100-yard dash, Robert Wightman, '97, 0:10 4-5; 220-yard run, A. E. Munson, '96, 0:25; 440-yard run, R. Campbell, '98, 0:54; 220-yard hurdle, A. C. Smith, '99, 0:29 2-5, and half-mile run, handicap, A. L. Remington, '99, 2:02 2-5.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—One of several theatre parties arranged for Jennie O'Neil Potter's appearance at the Berkeley Lyceum this evening is that of Vicomte P. de Tardy Montravel. Among his guests will be the Duc de Montmorency, Elliott Danforth, Miss Danforth, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Thiery, and Miss Henrietta W. Dall.

—Prince Andre Poxiatowski, who two years ago married Mrs. Sperry, the wealthy Californian, sailed on the steamship Teutonic yesterday for Europe. He will remain in London a week, and will then return to the United States.

—The Fortnightly Shakespeare Club will give its twenty-second annual dinner at the Marlborough on Saturday evening. Antie Randall Diehl, the President and founder of the club, who has never missed a meeting since its establishment, will be presented with some testimonial of esteem by the members of the club. There will be Shakespearean recitals and music. Dr. Appleton Morgan and Thaddeus Wakeman will be among the speakers.

—Col. and Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger will go to their country house, Idlesse, at Bayville, L. I., in about a fortnight. They will give up the house at 112 East Thirty-fifth Street, where they have lived for a number of years, in the Autumn, and take possession of their new home at 5 West Forty-ninth Street.

—A skating party of young society folks, organized by Miss Mabel Southworth, had a jolly time last night at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, in West Sixty-sixth Street. Miss Frances McCall and Joseph E. Werts led the party through a series of pretty and complex skating figures. Among others present were the Misses Fannie Watts, Gertrude Merritt, Flora Mayn Huyler, Grace Welby, Jane Golding, Marguerite Blake, Katharyne Bella, Isabella M. Lonsbury, Millie Whitcomb, Hattie Braham, Josephine A. Wittmark, and Georgiana Martin; Frank Townsend, George Cowan, Harry M. Hoey, Thomas S. Rockwell, Joseph E. Andrews, Frederick Storey, E. Albert Faurer, and Edwin C. Cutler.

—Miss Catherine Carlisle will give a matinée musical recital at the Brunswick Hotel to-morrow. She will be assisted by Allan George Waterous, soloist, and Miss Florence Brown Shepard and Miss Leila Bland, accompanists. Miss Gracie Lack will give lawn and Spanish dances. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Theodore Hellman, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. Joseph Seligman, Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Mrs. Charles H. Parkhurst, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, and Mrs. D. Stephen Broderick.

—The Amusement Club held its last meeting for this season at Sherry's last night. After the dinner there was a vaudeville entertainment, in which La Petite Marie sang and the Misses Dennis, King, and Hahn danced. The guests were received by Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, Mrs. John C. Westervelt, Mrs. E. Lyman Short, and Mrs. Charles D. Ingersoll.

—Much interest is being shown in the parade of the Coaching Club, which will take place May 2. The route will be through Central Park to Seventy-second Street, the Riverside Drive, to Claremont. The return will be over the same route, and the coaches will disband at the Metropolitan Club.

Sentenced for Passing Counterfeits.

Antoni Langoni, Tomaso Russo, and John Rosa were sentenced yesterday by Judge Brown of the United States Circuit Court to five years' imprisonment each for passing counterfeits of five-dollar bills. Langoni will be sent to the Albany Penitentiary, and the others to the State prison in Clinton County, N. Y.

B. Altman & Co.

"The Improved Roycelle"

Cycling Habit

designed by B. Altman & Co., patented in the United States, France, Germany, Austro-Hungary, and the United Kingdom.

A Ladies' ideal Dress for Wheeling, which by an ingenious arrangement of the drapery, combines many advantages of style, utility, and freedom of motion, with a graceful and genteel appearance.

It is also adaptable to a diamond frame wheel, and equally serviceable for various outdoor pastimes, recreative wear, etc.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Articles of incorporation of the Brightside Day Nursery and Kindergarten were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The officers of the organization are President—Mrs. S. R. Guggenheim; First Vice President—Miss Ida Clemons; Second Vice President—James Loeb; Treasurer—Miss Helen Hornthal; Secretary—Miss Minnie Unger. The headquarters of the new school are at 155 Norfolk Street, which is a large house with ample accommodation. The Brightside was opened in October, 1894, being started by Miss Ida Clemons, at 90 Sheriff Street, but owing to the increase in number of its little patrons, was obliged to seek new quarters. Its object is to take only children of widows and working mothers. The children are brought early in the morning and are called for every evening at 6 o'clock, by the mothers on their return from work.

—The first annual reunion of the New-York Alumni Association of Colby University, Waterville, Me., will be held Saturday evening at the Hotel St. Denis. The reception will begin at 6 P. M., and dinner will be served at 7. Among those who will speak at the dinnenr are Congressman Richard C. Shannon, Dr. Nathaniel Butler, President of Colby University; Dr. L. C. Whitman of Columbian University, Washington, and ex-President of Colby University; Dr. George W. Smith of Colgate University; the Rev. George B. Gow of Poughkeepsie, and the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur.

—At the caucus of members of the Maritime Exchange yesterday the following nominations were made for officers for the ensuing year: For President—Hugh Kelly; for Vice President—Timothy T. Knowlton; for Directors—John A. Cormack, F. Whitney Doane, Albert Spencer, J. Raymond Smith, George Osgood Lord, and Capt. William V. Nichols; for Auditing Committee—Jacob R. Telfair, Albert L. Brown, and Abiel Abbot; for Inspectors of Election—C. J. Conlon, W. W. Thomas, John McNeil, and Frank S. Parker.

—The Zeta Psi Fraternity will hold its fiftieth annual convention Friday, beginning at 11 A. M., and continuing through Saturday. Edmund Bristol of Toronto will preside. There will be a complimentary dinner Friday evening, followed by a smoker concert. This will be given at the Hotel Brunswick. The formal banquet will occur Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, when over 150 will attend.

—The electrical section of the American Institute in conjunction with the Henry Electrical Club will meet in the institute rooms, 111 and 115 West Thirty-eighth Street, on Friday at 8 P. M., when Charles Bilard will lecture upon "The Application of the Storage Battery."

—The Rev. James F. Taunt, formerly of St. Thomas's Church, this city, who was so well known as an eloquent preacher, is now in New-York undergoing another operation for the throat trouble from which he has been suffering so long.

—John Haughery of 502 First Avenue, while carrying his eighteen-months-old niece, Alice Ennis, down stairs Tuesday night, fell. The child's skull was fractured, and it died yesterday. The uncle, who had been drinking, was arrested.

—The annual reception and drill of the Columbia Institute cadets in honor of Col. John T. Camp and the other officers of the Twenty-second Regiment will be held in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory at 8 o'clock this evening.

—Sixty-five candidate appeared yesterday for examination by the Civil Service Board for Engineer Inspectors in the Public Works Department. There were several candidates present from outside the State.

—The reception given to John M. Pattison, President of the Union Central Life Insurance Company, took place on Saturday, and not Sunday, as inadvertently stated.

Brooklyn.

—Commissioner Willis of the Department of City Works yesterday opened bids for two pumping engines, with an aggregate capacity of 20,000,000 gallons daily. The Henry R. Worthington Manufacturing Company bid $24,275; the A. J. L. Lovetz Manufacturing Company bid $49,500, and M. T. Davidson bid $44,700.

—Commissioner Willis of the Department of City Works has received on opinion from Corporation Counsel Burr to the effect that under the charter he must appoint a Chief Engineer in place of Van Brunt Bergen, who resigned early in the year.

—The body of Mrs. Johanna Burlow was found in Gowanus Canal yesterday evening. Mrs. Burlow disappeared from her home, 637 Union Street, Dec. 19, 1895.

—Mayor Wurster has disapproved the bill transferring bridge keepers to the police force, on the ground that it would be a violation of the Civil Service law.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

COOLNESS AND COMFORT

are combined with novelty and beauty in our strikingly new designs in willow furniture for country cottages. The willow insures coolness; the Oriental pillows and cushions supply comfort and beauty, and the odd shapes and styles furnish the novely.

The pieces are suitable either for parlor or porch and are well and strongly constructed. It is wise to inspect and purchase now, while selection can be made from a large number of styles.

At manufacturing prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Sale of *Carpets,*

Best Quality Moquette
75 cts., formerly $1.00.

Best Quality
Body Brussels,
85 cts., formerly $1.15.

Domestic Axminster,
90 cts., formerly $1.25.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Millinery.

UNTRIMMED HATS.

Milans, Manillas and Fancy Braids, special line, new shapes and colors, 65 cents.

Trimmed Turbans and Walking Hats, $1.95.

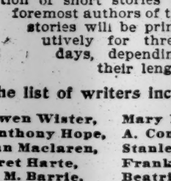
Full assortment of straw and Manilla Sailors;

THE McCREERY SAILOR, Made in Men's Hat factory, full finish, sizes 6 to 6½, 3 different width brims, $4.00.

Bicycle Hats, Walking Hats, Felt and Straw Alpines.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

For Outing Wear.



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Where something serviceable as well as stylish in appearance is required, there is displayed at "the Linen Store" a large number of the satisfactory sorts of fabrics for out-of-door occasions. Linens and the heavier sorts of cottons for gowns meant to stand the test of "general wear," and very many beautiful thin fabrics for afternoon fete and other dressy out-door occasions.

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HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the Spring and Summer Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister,	Mary E. Wilkins,
Anthony Hope,	A. Conan Doyle,
Ian Maclaren,	Stanley J. Weyman,
Bret Harte,	Frank R. Stockton,
J. M. Barrie,	Beatrice Harraden,
Amelia E. Barr,	Joel Chandler Harris,
Grant Allen,	Julian Hawthorne,
and Many Others.	

"The Superintendent's Example,"

By OPIE READ,

Will Be Finished Friday.

April.
24. "The Superintendent's Example," by Opie Read.
25. "The Red Night at Raglan," by Anna Robeson Brown.
27. "The Red Night at Raglan," by Anna Robeson Brown.
28. "The Ghost of the Winter Palace," by Allen Upward.
29. "The Ghost of the Winter Palace," by Allen Upward.
30. "The Ghost of the Winter Palace," by Allen Upward.

Long Island.

—Charles E. Rose has been appointed Postmaster of Patchogue to succeed J. J. Kirkpatrick, who has been holding over since Feb. 17, 1895, on account of a row between Democrats here over the Postmastership.

—Charles Burleen, the eight-year-old son of Charles Burleen of Woodside, was killed at the Fifth Street crossing of the Long Island Railroad at 4:15 P. M. yesterday by the Greenport express.

—The Suffolk County Women's Christian Temperance Union is holding its annual convention in Northport.

New-Rochelle.

—The question, "Resolved, That the removal of the pastoral time limit would benefit Methodism," was debated at the meeting of St. John's Chapter of the Epworth League, Monday evening. The question was decided in the affirmative.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Cornelia B. Zebriskie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Zabriskie, 11 West Thirty-fifth Street, New-York, to William Temple Emmet of New-Rochelle.

—One hundred and fifty persons will sing in the choruses of the cantata, "Under the Palms," which will be given April 30 by St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday school.

—A striped bass weighing forty-two pounds is on exhibition at Koellmer's fish market. It was caught Monday by Adam Kistinger off Table Rock.

—Ten converts will be baptized in Long Island Sound May 3, by the Rev. T. H

Thursday
April 23-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

WEAKFISH TO COST MORE

PLAN THAT MAY DOUBLE THE PRICE FOR THE POOR.

Company That Will Seek to Control the Catch Along the New-Jersey Coast and Do Away with the Commission to Middlemen—Experts Not Sure that the Scheme Will Work—How the Consumers May Be Affected.

A sea food staple of the poor folk in Summer, the weakfish, may this year cost double the price of last year. There is "a corner" in this wholesome table commodity which may increase its retail value 100 per cent.

Perhaps the speculators will not gain their end, or supplies may come from quarters not hitherto considered, and the price may fall to 2 cents a pound or less. In such case the cold storage men may find encouragement to buy hundreds of tons of this fish, to be doled out as the demand dictates.

Should the Weakfish Trust succeed, there will be hardship for the poor and no storing, as at the price demanded, which will not be less than 3 cents a pound, it would not pay to handle and freeze this article of food, as it would in the cold season have to compete with fish that can be sold at a very low price.

The weakfish market is to be bulled by the Atlantic Fish Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of New-Jersey, and the principals in the scheme are said to be John B. Githens, a capitalist; C. Asa Francis, and William White, Mr. White being the Secretary of the concern.

The company is allied with a number of pound net owners, who virtually control the weakfish netting for about twenty miles on the best part of the coast of New-Jersey. The excuse given for the formation of the corporation was that the producers could not afford to pay 12½ per cent. commission to the middlemen of this city and elsewhere, and so decided to supply the retailers directly from the sea.

On this subject the following comment was made April 11 in The Fishing Gazette, an authority on all matters pertaining to sea food:

The fishermen, along the Jersey coast, from Seabright to Spring Lake, have formed an organization, and propose to sell their fish to the dealers, instead of consigning them, as heretofore. What their object is in doing this it would be hard to say. They certainly ought not to object to paying a commission of 12½ per cent. for goods consigned to dealers, who assume all risk in the collections, the fishermen simply shipping the goods and getting their returns weekly, less 12½ per cent. The result will be that the dealers will form a company and set pounds on the Jersey coast, possibly at Seabright, and control the whole supply from that section, and the fishermen will be compelled to seek other employment. They do not seem to realize that it takes capital to carry on the fish business. They will find it very different when they attempt to force the dealers to buy of them, instead of consigning. They do not seem to know when they are well off.

The weakfish "corner" was the main topic discussed in the fish markets of the city yesterday, and it was the burning question at Fulton Market, which, in the season, has disposed of at least three-quarters of the catch. Various opinions were given. Some thought that the Atlantic Fish Company would succeed; others that it would not last until the end of the weakfish season, which is six months from the time the fish appear off the New-Jersey coast, or from April to October.

A few were of the opinion that the combination against the middlemen would be a benefit to the market, and the commissionmen, because they would be relieved from handling a class of fish that decay quickly, and of which there is either a feast or a famine, one day tons going to waste and not to be sold at any price, and the next a demand without a supply.

"The combination," said a prominent dealer and expert, "is a fact. The company has been incorporated and we dealers are content to watch and see what it is able to do. Personally I doubt if the plan can succeed.

"Little beyond weakfish is caught in the New-Jersey pounds. There are a few Spanish mackerel and striped bass, but the weakfish, the great Summer food of the poor, is what the company is after.

"As I understand it, the company is to pay 2 cents a pound for the fish 'on the beach,' and find a market for the catch independently of the middlemen, so as to save 12½ per cent. commission. The market may be found.

"Some of the fish will be sent through New-Jersey, some will come here, and some will go West, or to Philadelphia and like markets. The plan is to take the entire catch from the producer to the consumer. The company controls from Seabright to Spring Lake, a coast range of about twenty miles.

"The headquarters of the combination will be at Galilee in all probability, although Long Branch has been talked of. The incorporators and members of the company are pound-net owners, and some outside parties with whom it would be difficult to compete. The price, 2 cents a pound, delivered out of the nets, has been settled on.

"There does not appear as yet to be any difficulty in disposing of the fish, provided people will pay the price which will be necessary to insure a profit after handling and transportation. The weakfish are, as soon as landed, to be packed in ice in barrels. The supply of ice is assured. Some of those in the 'combine' harvest ice; others are interested in ice companies.

"All depends, as I have said, on the demand for the fish at the prices to be fixed by the company. How the scheme will succeed in New-York remains to be seen. There will be no fish cheap enough to compete with weakfish, and where a supply may come from outside of this portion of the New-Jersey coast has not been discovered.

"There is, I understand, $75,000 invested in the venture, and the pound-net men, who have about thirty pounds, are Lockwood, McWood, Valentine & Co., Johnson, Gaskin, Hennessy Brothers, Cook & Kettell, and Larrabee & Co.

"The catch of every season from Seabright to Spring Lake cannot be estimated. Some days seventy-five tons are dumped on the market. The fish is not esteemed by those who can afford higher priced sea food. Weakfish are for the poor, and almost a necessity for them. The company cannot, after paying for the fish and packing and handling, deliver in New-York for less than 3 cents a pound. Hitherto weakfish have sold in New-York at $3.50 for a box containing 350 pounds or 1 cent a pound. The average price of the season to the New-York retail dealers has been 1½ cents a pound. Now, the dealer will, on an average, pay 3½ cents a pound, because the company will regulate the supply and let any excess of catch go to waste and sell at not less than 4 cents. The fish, I repeat, is the fish of the poor, and the increase in price will tell hardly on them."

Another expert said of the scheme:

"These men are following the example of the oyster dealers in trying to be rid of the middleman. The success of the plan is problematical. I do not think it wise, because, on a commission of 12½ per cent. the middleman guaranteed accounts."

MEMORIAL TO REV. DR. PETERS.

A Proposed Parish House in Honor of the Philanthropist.

It is proposed to erect a memorial in honor of the late Rev. Thomas McClure Peters, who was rector of St. Michael's here for more than fifty years.

The proposed parish house will furnish the facilities to carry on successfully the various lines of work begun by Dr. Peters, and which are being prosecuted by his son, the Rev. John P. Peters, in the same spirit in which they were commenced. A suitable site on Ninety-ninth Street, just west of Amsterdam Avenue, next to the church edifice, has already been provided, and a well-known architect has drawn plans for a house that would seem fully to meet the needs of that part of the city. In the basement are provided rooms for the use of a free clinic, and a gymnasium, in connection with which there is a swimming tank. There is also here a laundry, furnished with every modern convenience, in which, for a small fee, women living in cramped tenements may do their washing, drying, and ironing. The first floor, besides offices and committee rooms and rooms for the charitable associations of the neighborhood, contains quarters for a library sufficiently large to hold 10,000 volumes and a reading room.

It is proposed that several rooms on the upper floor should serve as a home for trained nurses, who, in the time when they are unemployed, will attend cases in the neighborhood for a small payment.

The sum necessary for building the house is being chiefly raised by small subscriptions, and it is hoped that the project will not be allowed to fail through a lack of funds. Any one desiring to help in carrying out this plan of building this memorial parish house can send their remittance to E. L. Tieman, 573 West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street.

DEATH OF MRS. ANNA VON GAHLEN.

Her Husband Left the German Army for Her and Came to This Country.

Mrs. Anna Von Gahlen—wife of Theodore Von Gahlen, formerly a First Lieutenant in the German Army—who died at her home 146 Meserole Street, Brooklyn, was buried Tuesday in the Lutheran Cemetery.

Von Gahlen's father was a Colonel in the German Army and a wealthy land owner. Von Gahlen was educated for the ministry, but forsook that calling for the army. He had been in the army but a short time when he fell in love with Anna Spies. The woman was socially beneath him, and his father objected to his marriage, whereupon he applied for and obtained a discharge from the service, married the woman, and came to America with her. That was in 1868.

The couple settled in Brooklyn, and for a number of years lived in the house where Mrs. Von Gahlen died. Col. Von Gahlen sent money to his son every year, but Von Gahlen always sent it back, until 1878, when his parents died. Since then he has accepted a semi-annual remittance from his father's estate.

Although well educated, Von Gahlen engaged in the humblest labor in Brooklyn, and for a number of years he had been employed in a lumber yard. He said he was perfectly happy and contented with his lot.

Mrs. Von Gahlen was in excellent health until Monday, when she suddenly died while seated in a chair. The funeral was attended by all the neighbors, and Pastor Beyer of St. Johannes Lutheran Church made a few remarks concerning the romance of the couple.

Society of Religious Education.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—In the fifth session of the American Society of Religious Education this morning, in the New-York Avenue Presbyterian Church, the first paper read was by the Rev. Dr. Davies of the South Presbyterian Church, on "The Preacher as an Educator." He emphatically condemned sensational sermons and the theory of some preachers that, in order to reach the masses, they must get down in the mud with them. L. T. Townsend of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church of this city read a paper on "Bible Instruction in the Light of Modern Sciences and Philosophy," which was afterward discussed by Dr. P. D. Powers of Garfield Memorial Church. Other papers read were by Dr. Wallace Nutting, with discussion by Dr. Hugh Johnson, on "The Difficulties of Pulpit Instruction," and by Dr. Coke Smith on "Methods and Helps to Public Instruction," discussed by the Rev. J. T. Barber.

TRAINED OFF 107 POUNDS

WILLIAM LUYSTER HOLDS THE WEIGHT-REDUCING RECORD.

He Is a Member of the Jersey City Police Force—Weighed 335 Pounds Last Summer, and by Dieting and Walking Has in Nine Months Brought His Weight Down to 228 Pounds—A Comparative Skeleton Now.

The police force of Jersey City is claiming a new record. The day of the tallest policeman and the fattest policeman has gone by, and the man who can lose the most weight in a given time is now the candidate for honors.

The present holder of the record is William Luyster, a patrolman at the Fourth Precinct Station House, on Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City. Luyster has made a record by losing 107 pounds in nine months.

He weighed 335 pounds last Summer, and being of only average height, was beginning to get unwieldy. Police Surgeon Nevin thought so, at any rate, and recommended that he be retired.

William Luyster.
Before.

To this proposition Luyster objected, and at his own request was put on half pay.

When he returned to the station house last Monday it took the Sergeant some time to realize that the slim, delicate-looking man who stood before him was really Luyster.

Luyster cannot be called real delicate now, except by comparison. He weighs 228 pounds, but as he looks at it, 228 pounds is pretty slim for a man that has weigh[illegible] nearly 350.

Luyster started on his flesh-reducing work as soon as he found that he would lose his place on the force if his weight were kept up. His method was in the main dieting and walking, and he did both in earnest. There was a look of sad reminiscence in his face yesterday as he told how he used to start right after a breakfast of tea and toast and tramp the streets of Jersey City until noon, return home to a light meal, and then start again for another walk of five or six hours.

William Luyster.
After.

His plan succeeded to an unlooked-for degree, and his clothing no longer fits him. A decrease in chest measurement of eight inches and in waist measurement of eleven inches has seriously interfered with the fit of his well-made clothes, and Mrs. Luyster has had to sit up nights and take in reefs while her son slept lest in the morning he should fall through his suit.

She yesterday exhibited a coat which the policeman formerly wore. It was originally one of those one-buttoned cutaways, which very fat men often wear. With ready ingenuity the buttons had been moved fully four inches, but it was still so large that Luyster could almost wrap it twice around him.

In spite of his weight, Luyster has been an athlete. When he weighed 325 pounds, in 1888, he ran 100 yards in 13 seconds. He also was a ball player until, as he says, "I got as tall when I lay down as when I stood up."

It was this natural strength and activity which made it possible for the man to reduce his weight so much without any great physical weakness resulting. Luyster now looks well, and says he feels no illness, except an occasional faintness at the stomach.

He has been a member of Jersey City's police force twenty years, and is well known all over the town. He was stationed for some time at the Central Railroad Ferry, where his size made him well known and his good nature made him popular. He is now on night duty as house man at the Communipaw Avenue Station. His only fear, he confessed yesterday, was that his loss of weight might make him so active that he would be assigned again to post duty, which he does not enjoy.

THE NIXON CAR-FARE BILL.

Russell Sage Says It Is Unjust and Should Be Contested to the Last.

The Nixon bill, which fixes the rate for fares on the elevated roads and surface lines of this city at thirty rides for $1, and which has already passed the Assembly, will, if it passes the Senate and becomes a law, cause the employment of a large additional force of men and in all probability a considerable reduction in wages.

"It is an unjust measure," said Russell Sage yesterday; "and it should be contested to the last. It simply means confiscation. It also means death to improvements, for if, with such a reduced rate, the elevated company cannot pay dividends, it certainly cannot make improvements and extensions."

If the Nixon bill becomes a law, the system of transfers by the surface lines would probably be done away with, and a passenger would therefore pay 6 cents for two rides, instead of 5 cents, as at present. Additional cars, with "trailers," would be put in use, to relieve the congested districts, and a large number of extra men would be required to handle them. The reduction of the fare from 5 to 3 cents, while it would do away with the system of transfers, would so materially lessen the receipts of the companies that the payment of dividends by many of them would become a matter of great uncertainty.

"It would compel our company to reduce wages," said John D. Crimmins of the Metropolitan Traction Company. "It would also stop improvements and extensions, except those which are imperative for the safety of the property. It would also mean the wiping out of existence of many of the smaller street railway companies. The bill, however, will never pass the Senate. I am sure it will never become a law."

MARRIAGE ANNOUNCED FOR A JOKE

A Newark Youth Causes Annoyance to a Young Girl's Family.

NEWARK, N. J., April 22.—The family and friends of Miss Elenor Stine of 65 Pacific Street were surprised yesterday by the following notice, which appeared in a local newspaper under the heading of marriages:

WHITE—STINE.—On April 13, 1896, CLARENCE B. WHITE of Boston, Mass., to Miss ELENOR STINE of this city, by the Rev. Dr. Mayberry of New-York.

Miss Stine is sixteen years old. Her parents were shocked as well as surprised, as they had received no intimation of her intention to get married.

Her mother questioned her, and the girl denied all knowledge of the advertisement and said she had not been married.

Clarence E. White of 101 Mount Prospect Avenue is a good-looking boy seventeen years old. He came from Boston, and about three months ago met Miss Stine and has paid her some attention. Mrs. Stine called upon the boy to-day. White admitted that he was still single. He said he had paid for the publication of the notice "for a joke."

When Mrs. Stine had expressed her opinion of such "jokes," young White concluded it was not as funny as he thought it would be.

PUBLIC WORKS MEN DISMISSED.

Places for Some of Them—Contractor to Clean Sewers.

Commissioner of Public Works C. H. T. Collis has discharged twenty laborers, five foremen, and twenty horses and carts from his department. They were engaged in cleaning the sewer basins.

The work will henceforth be done by a contractor, who, it is said, can do the work cheaper than the department.

Of the men discharged sixteen were reemployed in other bureaus of the same department and the others will be taken back as soon as the work of the department has been going for the Summer.

Deputy Commissioner Wilde has also discharged two men, one for insubordination and the other, an attaché of the Little Twelfth Street corporation yards, for allowing a friend of his, a contractor, to help himself to the city's sand. Both men were accorded trials.

The Relief Bill for County Officers.

Sheriff Tamsen says that the statement in THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the bill recently introduced in the Assembly "to provide for the reimbursement of expenses incurred by public officers in certain cases" was in the interest of "Boss" Platt, or Platt's son, or of the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, is a mistake. The Sheriff says that he has paid his counsel fee to Tracy, Boardman & Platt, who defended him in the recent criminal proceedings against him, and that the bill is designed to provide for his reimbursement and that of other county officers who may be put to the expense of hiring counsel to defend them against groundless charges. It has been customary in this and some other counties to reimburse public officers for expenses incurred by them in defending themselves against charges which upon trial have been dismissed, and the bill proposes to make this custom legal throughout the State.

SUGAR-BOUNTY CLAIMS

ARGUMENT ON THE CASES BEGUN IN THE SUPREME COURT.

History of the Claims Which Are Now Under Judicial Discussion—Assistant Attorney General Whitney Opens for the Government—Propositions Which the Administration Seeks to Establish—The Rapid Advance of Socialism.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The argument in the sugar-bounty cases was begun in the Supreme Court of the United States this afternoon. There are two claims, joined as one, the first arising on the claim of Andrew H. Gay and the second upon the claim of the Realty Company for the payment of the amounts found to be due them under the terms of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill for 1894, directing the payment of the bounty provided by the Tariff act of 1890 upon the crop of 1894, amounting in all to about $18,000.

The cases originated in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, where the claimants brought suit against the United States to recover the amounts certified by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to be due them. Judge Pardee gave judgment in favar of the claimants, and from this judgment the Government brought the case to the Supreme Court of the United States by writ of error. This proceeding by the claimants was made necessary by reason of the action of the Controller of the Treasury, Mr. Bowler, who, upon the authority of the judgment of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, in the case of the Miles Manufacturing and Planting Company of Louisiana, that the act of 1890 establishing the bounty was unconstitutional, refused to pay the claim under the Appropriation act of 1895 on the ground that legislation to pay unconstitutional appropriations was void.

The argument was opened by E. B. Whitney, Assistant Attorney General for the United States. He reviewed the history of the sugar-bounty legislation, the repeal by the act of 1894, the appropriation to pay the bounty upon the crop of 1894, the litigation in the District of Columbia and in Louisiana, and the hearing before Controller Bowler in the matter of the claim of the Oxnard Company of Nebraska. The propositions which the Government sought to establish numbered thirteen, and included the following, as stated by Mr. Whitney:

Congress may appropriate money for any purpose within the Federal power under the Constitution.

The power to tax is given as a means and not as an end.

The power to spend money is not increased in scope by the language of the taxing clause of the Constitution.

Although in the expenditure of money Congress has the widest possible discretion within the limits of the Constitution, yet when those limits are unmistakably overstepped the question may become one of judicial cognizance.

The Federal power over foreign and inter-State commerce no more gives the right to subsidize agriculture and manufactures than it gives the right to regulate them.

No other power in the Constitution gives the right to subsidize industries; nor is that right essential to the sovereignty of the United States.

The contemporary interpretation of the Constitution and its practical construction for the first three-quarters of a century were entirely clearly against an unlimited power to spend money. Later, there was a sudden and very great increase in the variety of appropriations made; still there was no attempt to subsidize an agricultural or manufacturing industry until the year 1890.

These appropriations are not founded upon any theory of a moral obligation to compensate the losses of those who have suffered by investing in reliance upon the bounty offer; nor would such a theory have been tenable.

After presenting the legal aspects of the case, counsel indulged in some general reflections as to the effects of this sort of legislation. He said:

The argument in support of these appropriations is substantially an argument that this Government can participate in the great domestic industries of the country by loan or gift of money. It has no adaptation to the sugar industry in particular. If the Government can give to that, it can give or lend to every other enterprise, and whatever the courts permit is Constitutional, according to the present practical construction of the Constitution.

The first great world-wide political movement of the century now about to open will be a movement in this direction—in other words, a movement toward Socialism. The signs of the times are clear enough in Continental Europe, where recent elections have shown strikingly the rapid rise of the new political party, which, with the consequent reaction upon its opponents, is tending to wipe out former parties and divide legislative control between the Socialists and the Clericals. Here, in a different form, the measures pressed upon State Legislatures and in Congress show equally the tendency to confer almost unlimited powers of industrial regulation upon the State.

That Government aid to industries, ending ultimately by means of provisions such as those contained in the act of 1890 in their control by a great organized bureaucracy in Washington, is to be the next step in our social development would be certain but for one point of doubt—the doubt whether it will be allowed by the Constitution of the United States. Will the discovery and establishment of long-dormant Socialistic powers be for the general welfare of the Nation? If currency questions have divided us upon geographical lines, what will be the result when the Socialistic movement reaches us? Will the Socialistic legislation be also upon geographical lines? Will great industrial experiments be set up against the protest of large minorities in Congress, and perhaps a majority of the States?

Here we are confronted with the question: Shall the Socialistic experiments of the next generation be made by the States or by the Federal Government? Shall the industrial life of Massachusetts, of Mississippi, of Montana, be regulated by the people who actually live there or by a larger mass of voters the majority of whom are strangers to its traditions and its methods? The old question of local self-government versus centralized nationality will have a peculiarly serious aspect when the next century opens. It is not, of course, argued here that the court should hesitate to point the road, if the Constitution bears the interpretation put upon it by the bounty claimants.

The argument will be continued to-morrow and part of Friday, probably by ex-Senator Manderson of Nebraska, Mr. Joseph H. Choate of New-York, and Thomas J. Semmes of New-Orleans for the claimants, and concluded by Solicitor General Conrad for the United States.

BROOKLYN'S MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

John Leonard's Stepmother Took Him to the Hospital to Die.

The mystery of the man who was driven by a woman to St. Catharine's Hospital, Brooklyn, and left to die in the street, on Tuesday, was cleared up yesterday. Detective Becker of the Stagg Street Police Station learned that the woman was Mrs. Julia Leonard of Astoria Avenue and Merrise Street, Maspeth, and that the man was her stepson, John Leonard.

He visited Mrs. Leonard, who told him she did not know her stepson was about to die when she abandoned him in front of the hospital. He had been ill with consumption a long while, but they were too poor to obtain medical attendance for him. He finally became so ill that he asked her to take him to St. Catharine's Hospital. A neighbor's horse and wagon were borrowed, and she drove him to the hospital. She was afraid to enter the place herself, so she assisted him to the sidewalk and drove away. She thought he was strong enough to get into the institution.

She did not manifest any emotion when told her stepson was dead, nor later when she was taken to the Morgue to identify the body. The police did not think it necessary to detain her, and she was allowed to go home.

Mrs. Leonard is seventy-two years old. Her stepson was forty years old. They supported themselves by gathering refuse from ashes.

WILL REMOVE THE BILLBOARDS.

Other Unsightly Objects Near Parks Must Also Be Taken Away.

Mayor Strong yesterday gave his approval to Assemblyman Austin's bill giving the Park Commissioners power to enforce the rules and regulations of their department within an area of 350 feet to either or any side of the various park entrances, and also giving them power to regulate within that space the erection of all structures, and to declare such things as they may not approve of, and to order the same removed forthwith.

Mayor Strong said when he gave the public hearing on the bill: "This measure has my hearty approval. I was instrumental in having it introduced. I think that this billboard nuisance is one of the worst the city has to contend with, and I think it a shame that the beauty of our parks should be destroyed by such unsightly structures.

"I think the bill should be broader in its provisions, so as to take in our highlands on the Hudson. I think the matter should be a State measure. I am in hearty favor of the bill, and it will go back to the Legislature stamped with my approval."

The bill means that all billboards and unsightly fences within the area mentioned must be taken down.

NEW CHAIR GIVEN TO HARVARD.

A Merchant Provides for Comparative Pathology in the Medical School.

BOSTON, April 22.—Through the munificence of a prominent merchant of Boston, whose name is not made known, Harvard University is to have another department added to its medical school—that of comparative pathology. The benefactor advances the sum of $100,000 for the endowment of the chair.

The value of the gift is augmented by the fact that this was the first establishment of a professorship of comparative pathology in any of the great universities in America; for, outside of the veterinary schools, there has been no such thing as a chair of this description in the medical departments of the colleges.

The professor is to be a member of the Medical Faculty of Harvard College, and he is to study the conditions and causes of diseases in both men and animals, and the means of avoiding and curing diseases.

Want the Company in Elizabeth.

BOSTON, April 22.—General Electric people here say that, while a syndicate has recently made an offer to the General Electric Company of valuable land and other privileges at Elizabeth, N. J., if the company would consolidate and remove its manufacturing plants to that place, the company has not accepted the offer. The proposition has been met by a counter-proposition, which, if accepted, would involve the expenditure of $1,500,000 to $2,000,000, and is not likely, therefore, to be considered.

Must Inspect Coastwise Vessels.

Health Officer Doty yesterday issued a notice calling the attention of shipping people to the law which requires that all vessels from domestic ports, in the ordinary passage from which they pass south of Cape Henlopen, arriving between May 1 and Nov. 1, shall, on arrival at the quarantine grounds of this port, be subject to the visitation of the Health Officer.

BRIDGE APPEAL ARGUED

W. G. CHOATE CRITICISES JUSTICE GAYNOR'S OPINION.

Commissioners of the New East River Structure Said to be Acting for the Best Interests of the Cities and the Taxpayers—That Speech at St. Patrick's Day Dinner Made a Part of the Appellant's Record and Criticized.

William G. Choate gave Justice William J. Gaynor some pretty hard rubs while he was engaged in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday making an argument in the appeal of the Commissioners of the East River Bridge from the order of Justice Gaynor enjoining them from carrying out the contract for the purchase of the Uhlmann bridge franchise for $200,000.

In his argument Mr. Choate referred to an after-dinner speech made by Justice Gaynor at the banquet of the St. Patrick's Society, in which Justice Gaynor referred to the Uhlmann franchise and its sale to the East River Bridge Commission. Mr. Choate said:

The contract was entered into in order to facilitate the construction of the proposed bridge and because it would not materially increase its cost to the two cities, and after it had been affirmed in writing by the Mayors of the two cities. The Commissioners had always refused to make any agreement for the benefit of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company for the future use of the bridge, and the statement that they had done so was false. The bridge company for four years had employed an engineering force, and had surveyed its routes and prepared the plans and other preliminary work for the bridge. The company had also purchased $55,000 worth of real estate necessary for the construction of the bridge, and had prepared the way for the work, expending altogether $120,000.

The provision which the plaintiff alleges grants rights to the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, simply provides that the new bridge shall have space for two railroad tracks for the use exclusively of "elevated railroads," with suitable terminal approaches within the line of the bridge. No bridge which did not provide this would be satisfactory to the public, and the bridge in question will be open to every elevated railroad which now exists or may hereafter be organized, in either New-York or Brooklyn.

Justice Gaynor's decision in regard to so much of the contract as affects the defendants' bridge No. 2 is based upon a wholly unwarranted and erroneous assumption of fact. His opinion, after stating the line of bridge No. 1, says that the company's charter gave it the right to construct its bridge No. 2 anywhere between Jackson and Scammel Street, in New-York. It then goes on to say: "They had also purchased the right to have the New-York en dof their bridge go, to some extent, over the north line of the wide space, (i. e., between Scammel and Jackson Streets), within which the company, by its said act of incorporation, is given the right to locate its Hudson Avenue bridge. But it has never located it, and, therefore, it has no exclusive right to any particular line or part of said space. Having, therefore, no exclusive right there against the Commissioners, it had nothing there which the Commissioners needed, and could, therefore, use the public funds to buy, and to so use these funds would be an illegal waste thereof. * * * That the line, when located, would be exclusive, not because the Legislature did or could make it so, but only because it would be physically exclusive. * * * That the bridge company therefore, having established no right exclusive of the Commissioners in the territory within the lines of which it was given the right to locate the Hudson Avenue bridge, the portion of the $200,000 which was the consideration for the purchase of the right in that territory is an expenditure for nothing, and hence an illegal waste of public funds, and as the agreement does not disclose what that portion is, so that its payment cannot be restrained, the agreement, as a whole, must be annulled."

The assertion that this bridge has not been located had, as a matter of fact, no more foundation than the reference which is made in the opinion to corporations being bonded, stocked, and exploited and fictitious and fraudulent papers and shares being issued.

This purchase was a matter of equity and justice. It would be most unjust and would deter future attempts by individuals to construct bridges or other important works if a precedent was established, after they had devoted years of labor and expended large sums of money, the Legislature might come in and by providing for a bridge to be built crossing their line, practically confiscate what they had spent in endeavoring to provide something which was greatly needed by the public. It is also to be remembered that the passage of this act was not only a privilege granted to the corporation, but it threw upon them a duty which they were bound to perform. It was also wise for the Commissioners acting in the public interest to remove all competition before they began to build. The two bridges would always be rivals, and in such a case it is rare that a private enterprise has not the advantage.

In the brief submitted by Mr. Choate Justice Gaynor's after-dinner speech is considered as follows:

It is not extraordinary that the learned Judge who decided the case at the Special Term supposed that this bridge had not been located. In the well-known speech which he delivered at a public dinner on St. Patrick's Day a few days after he had rendered a decision in this case, in which he alluded to this contract in much the same language as is contained in his opinion, he publicly stated that "he did not know the names of the Commissioners." It is therefore clear that if he had not sufficiently acquainted himself with the contents of the papers in the case as to know the names of the Commissioners, and particularly that of Col. Andrew D. Baird, the President of the commission, whose affidavit contained copies of the most important papers in this case, that his examination of them must have been so slight that it was not surprising that he fell into the error he did in regard to this Bridge No. 2.

"Justice Gaynor's opinion," said Lawyer Hodgkins, in speaking for the bridge company, "was prepared from the opinion he wrote when he ran for Governor, or attempted to run for Governor of New-York."

Lawyer Hodgkins ceased talking when Justice Cullen held up his finger as a warning.

Decision was reserved.

The New-York Departs.

The United States cruiser New-York left port yesterday afternoon, passing out by Sandy Hook at 3:45 P. M.

"The Superintendent's Example."

. . . By Opie Read.

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SYNOPSIS.

The express office of a small Kentucky town is robbed of $5,000. The safe is found blown open, and the agent is found with a bruise on his head. The company suspects him, and he is arrested. The Superintendent of the company, desiring to make an example of the agent, employs a detective, the narrator of the story, who is put in the agent's cell, in the guise of a criminal, to elicit a confession. They become acquainted, and the detective is impressed with the agent's pleasing personality.

PART II.

Long before the sun came up, but when the misty dawnlight began, like a thin fog, to stream down from a high and narrow window, my fellow-prisoner arose and resumed his walk. And with a strange impatience I waited to see if daylight would confirm the impression that had come upon me as the dying candle rays were flitting upon the gloomy walls. But before the day was strong, there came footsteps down the corridors. The slide window in the door was opened, and the thick voice of the fat jailer was poured in upon us.

"Boys, stirring about already? Don't believe it's a good plan to stir about much before you eat a bite. Had an uncle that broke a colt before breakfast, and aged so fast afterward that he died at ninety. Bring the wedding breakfast this way, Nick. Our cook got married this morning while the water was boiling. Hah, how's our hoss thief this mornin'? Came in one of bein' a nightmare yistidy evenin', eh? Yes, Sir; durin' the off season of the year, when the boys ain't got much to do, they'd as soon hang a man as not. But they don't mean no particular harm by it."

Thus he talked, while the turnkey "spread" our breakfast; and he stood there, his great round face filling the window, until breakfast was cleared, and even then he hung about until it grew light enough for me to see him wink. And this he did several times, slyly looking at me and then at Haines. In his "squint" was legible the fact that he had been intrusted with the secret of my mission, and I cannot say that it was an agreeable discovery. I fancied that I could already see unconscious betrayal stewing through his hanging jowl, and, hardened as I was, I must have blushed, for I grew sick at the thought of standing exposed before that young fellow, meeting the contemptuous look of his melancholy eyes. Then the daylight had confirmed the impression left by the dying candle.

The day wore along, and our acquaintance made but slow progress. I waited for his advances, but he made none. When not walking, he sat where the light was strongest, reading a lead-colored pamphlet.

"What are you reading?" I asked.

"A fool thing."

"Who wrote it?"

"A fool. I suppose it might just as He laughed. "I suppose it might just as well have been yours, but it happens to be mine—an amateur play printed at my own expense."

"Has it been played?"

"Yes; had a one-night run in the church for the benefit of the same."

"Was it a success?"

"Quite. Respect for the church debt forbade any one's leaving the house, although there was a good deal of tittering when the moon got out of order, burned the negro's fingers, and fell down."

"What's the name of the piece?"

"'The Detective.'"

"I supoose you make him a hero?"

"No; a black-hearted villain."

"Serving him right," I replied; and it was well that he did not look up, for I felt a slow shiver creeping over me.

At night another candle was placed above the door, and sitting in its yellow glow he grew more inclined to talk seriously of himself. He had been well educated, had tried to do a number of things, had done ill—had failed as a country editor, had learned telegraphy, and at last had settled down to a lonely midnight luncheon in the wayside office of an express company. I was sorry for him, for I knew that hidden somewhere a success might lie waiting for him, as it does for many of us; but, ah! how long it lies waiting, and how rusty it has grown when some time we find it! His features, now that I had become better acquainted with them, were weaker, and this increased my pity; but I was resolved to do my duty. I would win him if I could.

The days passed and he called me Dick. We had read the same books. In our admiration for the same book or poem lies the first tottering of many a downfall. In a similar taste we recognize our second self, and shrewdness shuts its eyes and dreams.

We talked about books, and those of his favorites that I had not seen I pretended to love. It was night, and the candle was burning above the door.

"A man must live with one self and write with another," he said.

"We all have two selves," I replied. "I know that I have. One self does wrong, and the other self, which is a sort of indulgent parent, suffers over it."

He looked at me and was silent. A shadow fell across his face. He looked up at the candle and said: "We'll soon be in the dark."

"We are always in the dark," I answered. "In darkness while we are doing, and only step out into the light long enough to look back and find that we did a wrong while in the dark. I would give half my life if I could recall one dark night."

He leaned toward me. "What happened?" he hoarsely asked.

"I don't know but I might as well tell you. A trouble aired is lighter for the airing. It is the secret trouble that eats the heart. I am here suspected of a crime."

His Trousers Were Under His Pillow.

"Yes?" he said, eagerly.

"But there is no direct proof against me. Come closer. That fat jailer might be out there."

He did not get up; he scrambled across the floor and sat down near me.

"I had been out of employment a long time," I went on, speaking low, "and was forced to quit the city. I wandered about doing odd jobs, desperate, hating the world. Well, one day not long ago I came into a neighborhood not far from here. I stopped at a farmer's house and asked for something to eat. He received me into his house, placed a chair at his table, and treated me as his guest. A rainstorm came up, and he insisted upon my remaining over night with him. Just before bedtime a hired man came in to receive his wages, and I saw the old man take out his wallet, and when he had unwound a string, laying it carefully across his knee, I caught sight of a fifty-dollar note. Soon afterward I was shown to a room just above. And I lay there thinking of that money. At first I turned over with a shudder. And then the weary miles I had walked stretched out before me. I could see the dust in the road—and the heat danced on the hot hilltop, and in the glimmer I saw that old man's money. I turned over again—not with a shudder, but with a mere shiver—and I saw myself treading that dry road; and I saw a railway train sweeping past, and I caught sight of two men as they tipped their glasses. They saw me, and one of them shouted: 'Not for you, poor fool. I rob the poor, but you haven't sense enough to rob even the rich when they spread their money before your very eyes.' It seemed that the train slacked long enough for the scoundrel thus to tantalize me and then it thundered on, the two scoundrels tipping their glasses again. I got out of bed, tiptoed to the head of the stairway and listened. I heard the ticking of the clock. I stepped back and dressed myself. Then I trod softly down stairs. In the room a light was burning dimly. The old man and his wife were sound asleep. His trousers were under his pillow. Slowly I pulled them away, and without noise I got out. Then I ran for a mile at least, and then I stopped and thrust my hand into the pocket—and there was the wallet. The moment I touched it I would have given half my life never to have seen it. But repentance was now too late. I could have taken the money back—in fact, I was almost decided upon this risk, when my blood shot through me at the barking of a dog—and dropping the trousers, but gripping the money, I leaped over a fence and ran fiercely into the woods. Well, I went to a town, tricked myself out in new clothes—had my beard shaved off—and was ready to take the railway train and tip glasses with some other scoundrel when I was arrested. I said I was suspected of the crime, and that is the case, for that blessed old farmer was not certain that I was the man. And here I have told you all about it. But I trust you—I don't know why, but I do."

The candle wick fell and the cell was black. Haines said not a word. I heard him scramble to his feet, and then with a sigh he lay down heavily upon his bunk. And so long a silence followed that I thought him asleep, when he began to mutter something, and I heard him repeat my own words: "A trouble aired is lighter for the airing."

"I'm Going to Tell You Something."

"I hope you don't think any less of me?" I remarked.

"No, I am sorry for you—sorry that your better self yielded. But don't you think they will convict you?"

"Yes, I am afraid so."

"And if they do, are you going to make a confession?"

"No. I have confessed to you, and that was cooling to my conscience. There is bravado in confessing to the world, but confessing to a friend is a simple virtue."

I listened with my head off the pillow, and he muttered something, but I did not understand him.

"There is one thing I am glad of," said I.

"What is that?"

"The fact that I have no near relatives to be disgraced."

"That's fortunate," he replied.

I waited for him to say more, but he was silent, though I knew that he was not asleep, for I heard him turn over time and again. I was now almost out of patience. I had made my confession. Why didn't he make his? I felt that I had won his confidence; I knew that he admired my tastes, because they agreed with his own. I had given to him the most pronounced of all flattery—I imitated his accent and his mannerisms. I was growing weary of my contract. Confinement was telling on my nerves. Inwardly I cursed the Superintendent and all his senseless whims. I condemned the undertaking as a most foolish experiment, without the possibility of a compensating result. But the Superintendent's promise came back to me. My affairs had been running behindhand. I was in need of money. Yes, I would stick it out. Hines began to mutter.

"Talking to me?" I asked.

"No, wasn't saying anything. By the way—and you will please pardon me for such a question—but if they should send you to the penitentiary, how long do you suppose it would be for?"

"Not so loud," I cautioned.

"There are no other prisoners on this floor. How long do you suppose it would be for?"

"Ten years at least."

"That long? Terrible to think of. But I suppose robbery is different from theft or embezzlement. After all, if a man goes to the penitentiary it doesn't make much difference for how long. The

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

STRENGTH IN THE FACE OF LOWER PRICES FROM LONDON.

Foreigners Alarmed by a Report that the Venezuelan Matter Is Still Threatening—Condition of General Trade as Shown by Interviews with Leading Bankers and Business Men—The Corn Movement Again Under Way.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

A dispatch sent from this city was published in The London Times this morning setting forth that the Venezuelan matter had not passed out of the dangerous stage, that negotiations are at a standstill, and expressing the opinion that the uncertainties are many and the perils grave. The tone of the dispatch caused, according to London accounts, indiscriminate selling of American securities, and when our market opened, London prices were considerably below last night's closing here. For a time there was irregularity in our market, but before noon prices hardened, and in the late trading the upward movement was resumed under confident buying.

The interviews published in THE TIMES this morning with leading bankers and business men of the city commenting on the revival in general trade which has become pronounced since the opening of the present month were read with interest in down-town circles, inasmuch as they confirmed the prevailing opinion that the outlook for the year is certainly encouraging. Commission business, while still of small dimensions, is growing daily, and unless the unforeseen occurs is likely to develop into satisfactory proportions. Prominent people are open buyers of properties in the management of which they are immediately concerned, and their being so has inspired their following to undertake new ventures in various directions. For the first time in many months the Gould specialties are showing activity and strength, many of them having already advanced several points. Missouri Pacific has been gradually creeping up, and Western Union has shown a disposition to do likewise. The Granger stocks also show determined strength, and advanced to-day on reports showing that the corn movement is again under way in volume. The gross earnings of Chicago and Northwestern for March increased $408,037, as the result of the large grain movement. Burlington led the advance in the Granger group, with a gain of 1⅝ points, while Rock Island and St. Paul moved up fractions. Omaha, on relatively small trading, advanced 1½ points.

While there was the usual heavy trading in Sugar at advancing prices, the movement in Distilling and Cattle Feeding was really the feature of the industrial group. It closed with a net advance of 1⅝ points. The securities of the reorganized company are to be issued some time in May, and conservative estimates of their value make the present stock worth about 26. The new management is devoting its sole attention to the manufacture of spirits, and as a result the business is once more upon a commercial basis. The earnings of the company are satisfactory, and promise handsome results before the end of the year. Chicago Gas moved up a point, Western Union 1⅜, and Tobacco ½. The minor industrials were not active, but were firm.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2½@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates were 3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names 5@5½ per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 5½@6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $99,141,146; balances, $7,250,303; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $408,038.

Money on call in London, ½@⅝ per cent. Discount rate in the open market, 9-16@⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅞@68¼. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$18,901,899
Exports for same period	16,097,424
Net imports	$2,804,475
Net exports to date, 1895	16,255,635
Net exports to date, 1894	11,462,020
Net exports to date, 1893	42,128,820

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¼ for demand, $4.88¾@$4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86½@$4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—75c premium. Boston—25c discount @ par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were active and strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Chi., B. & Q 7s....1	Read. 2d pf. inc....1⅜
Missouri Pacific con..1	So. Pac., Ariz. 1st..1
Nor. Pacific 2d, c....1¼	Wabash 2d 1¼
N. Pac., C. T. notes..1¼	Wilkes. & East. 1st..1¾
Or. Imp. con., tr r..1⅛	

DECLINED.

Long Island 4s.....1

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales were $66,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 118¾@118⅝, and $2,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 109¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	
4s, r., 1907	108¾	109
4s, c., 1907	109½	110
4s, r., 1925	117⅜	117¾
4s, c., 1925	112½	112⅝
5s, r., 1904	112½	112¾
5s, c., 1904	113¼	114
Currency 6s, 1897	103	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities $47,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 60¾@60⅞, and $12,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s at 86¼@86⅝.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	Merchants'	134
Amer. Exchange	171	Metropolis	415
Broadway	230	National Union	195
Central National	120	New-Amsterdam	190
City	500	New-York	294
Commerce	202	New-York County	600
Continental	130	Ninth National	112
Corn Exchange	285	Pacific	180
Fifth Avenue	2,900	Park	270
First Nat. of S. Is.	115	Phenix	109
Fourth National	181	Republic	147
Gallatin National	290	Seaboard National	167
Hanover	312	Shoe & Leather	95
Imp. & Traders'	535	Southern National	100
Irving	137½	State of New-York	108
Lincoln National	680	United States Nat'l	175
Manhattan	207	West Side	275
Market & Fulton	200	Western National	110
Mechanics'	189		

There was a sale of twenty-five shares of Western National at 110.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weaker in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Canadian Pacific, 1, to 61¼; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 53⅝; St. Paul, ½, to 79⅝; Union Pacific, ⅜, to 9¾; Atchison, ⅜, to 16½; Reading, ¼, to 6¼; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼ to 11⅝, and Erie, ⅛, to 15⅝. Advanced—New-York Central, ⅝, to 100¼; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 41¾, and Illinois Central, ⅛, to 99½. British consols declined ⅛, to 112⅝, for both money and the account.

LONDON, April 22—4:30 P. M.—India Council bills were allotted to-day at 14 1-16d per rupee. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f 15c for the account. Spanish 4s, 68¾.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	150	150	..	150	152½	17
American Cotton Oil	14⅜	15	14⅜	15	+ ⅜	14⅜	15	700
American Cotton Oil pf	56½	58	56½	57¾	+1¼	57¾	58	1,475
American Express	114⅜	114⅜	114⅛	114⅜	..	114	116	35
*American Sugar Refineries	124⅝	126½	124¼	126	+1	126	126¾	26,387
*American Sugar Ref. pf	103	103½	103	103½	+ ½	103¼	103⅝	785
American Tel. & Cable Co	95	95	93	95	..	94	97	39
American Tobacco	73½	76	73½	74⅝	+ ½	74⅜	74⅝	11,815
American Tobacco pf	100⅜	100⅜	98½	99	..	95	100	35
Ann Arbor pf	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	..	26	28	10
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛	16⅝	16⅜	2,012
A., T. & S. F. pf	26	26⅜	25	25⅜	..	25¼	26	2,789
Baltimore & Ohio	16⅜	17⅛	16⅜	17⅛	+1⅜	17¼	17⅜	1,200
*Brooklyn R. T.	23½	24⅜	23½	24⅜	+1¼	24½	25	1,939
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts.	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛	17½	20	20
Canada Southern	51	51⅝	51	51⅝	+ ⅛	51½	52	1,625
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅜	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛	17⅝	17⅝	1,185
Chicago Gas, t. r.	68½	70⅛	68½	69⅜	+1	69⅜	69⅝	8,760
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	80⅜	81⅝	80¼	81⅝	+1⅛	81½	81⅝	13,200
Chicago & Northwestern	104¾	105¾	104¾	105¾	+ ⅜	105¾	106	3,200
C., M. & St. Paul	77½	78½	77½	78½	..	78½	78⅝	21,826
C., M. & St. Paul pf	127⅜	127⅞	127⅜	127⅞	+ ⅛	126⅞	127¼	190
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	72	72⅞	72	72⅝	+ ⅛	72½	72⅝	6,160
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	35¼	35¾	34⅞	35⅜	+ ⅛	35½	35¾	2,210
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	85	85	85	85	..	84	86	150
Colorado Fuel & Iron	30¼	31⅜	30¼	31	+ ⅛	31¼	31⅝	1,065
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	17½	17½	17½	17½	—1	17½	18	100
Consolidated Gas Company	160½	162¾	159¾	162¾	+1¾	162	163	2,770
Delaware & Hudson	127½	128¼	127½	128	..	128	128½	177
Delaware, Lack. & Western	159¼	161½	159¾	161½	4-2¼	161½	162	1,050
Denver & Rio Grande pf	48¾	49½	48⅜	49⅜	+ ⅛	49	49¼	810
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	7	7	7	7	..	7	8	100
Dist. & C. G., all in. pd	18⅝	20¼	18⅜	20½	+1⅝	20⅛	20¼	26,232
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	98	98	98	98	..	97	99	140
Erie	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛	15⅜	..	300
Erie 1st pf	41	41	41	41	..	40½	41	144
Erie 2d pf	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛	..	24	200
General Electric	37⅝	38¼	37⅜	37⅝	— ⅛	37⅝	38	1,730
Great Northern pf	110¾	110¾	110¼	110¾	— ⅛	110	112	100
Illinois Steel Co	74⅝	74⅝	74	74	—1	72½	74	300
Iowa Central pf	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	..	37½	38	2
Laclede Gas	28	28½	28	28⅛	+ ⅛	28	28½	1,300
Laclede Gas pf	85	85	85	85	+1	84	86	600
Lake Erie & Western	18⅞	19½	18⅞	19½	+ ⅝	19¼	19⅝	400
Lake Erie & Western pf	72¾	73¼	72½	73¼	+2¼	72¾	74¾	440
Lake Shore	149¾	150¾	149¾	150¼	+1	150	151	1,711
Louisville & Nashville	52⅝	53	52⅜	53	+ ⅛	53	53	5,705
Manhattan Con	109½	110	109	110	..	110⅛	110¼	2,800
*Metropolitan Traction	105¼	105¼	105	105	—1	105	106	200
Mexican Central	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛	11⅛	11½	200
Michigan Central	96	96	96	96	+ ⅝	96	97½	200
Minneapolis & St. Louis	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½	+ ⅛	20½	21	100
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf	80	80½	80	80½	+ ⅛	80½	81	475
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	52¼	53½	52¼	53½	+1¼	53¼	53⅝	1,350
Minnesota Iron	70	70¼	70	70¼	+ ⅛	70¼	70½	300
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	12	12	12	12	..	12¼	12⅝	30
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	28½	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛	28⅜	28¾	1,750
Missouri Pacific	28	29⅛	28	29	+ ⅛	29	29¼	11,979
Morris & Essex	164	165	164	164	..	163	164½	5
*National Lead Co	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛	28¼	28⅝	587
*National Lead Co. pf	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	..	91	91½	85
National Starch 1st pf	52	52	52	52	+1⅝	48	55	102
New-Jersey Central	108	108¾	108	108½	+ ½	108⅝	108¾	510
New-York Central	97⅞	98¾	97⅞	98⅝	+ ⅝	98⅝	99	5,402
New-York, Chi. & St. L.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	..	14⅝	14⅞	100
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	34½	34½	34¼	34½	+ ¼	34⅜	34⅝	600
New-York, Sus. & Western pf.	23¾	24	23½	24	+ ⅛	23⅝	24⅛	811
Norfolk & Western	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	..	⅞	⅞	425
Norfolk & Western pf	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..	4⅝	5	460
North American	6	6½	6	6⅛	+ ⅛	6⅛	6¼	2,285
Northern Pacific	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜	..	1⅜	1½	5,791
Northern Pacific pf	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛	11¾	12	2,142
Ontario & Western	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜	15½	15¾	1,620
Ore. S. L. & U. N. 1st ln. pd.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..	7⅝	8	100
Pacific Mail	28⅛	28⅝	28	28⅜	+ ⅛	28⅛	28⅜	1,600
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛	2¾	3	100
Phila. & Read., 1st ln. pd	12⅜	13¼	12⅜	13⅛	+ ⅜	13	13⅛	23,222
P., C., C. & St. L.	16⅝	17⅜	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅜	17⅛	18	1,200
P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	56⅜	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝	..	56⅝	57½	145
Pullman Palace Car Co	160	160	160	160	..	162	165	87
St. Louis Southwestern	5	5	5	5	— ⅛	5	5¼	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛	11⅝	12	300
St. Paul & Duluth	23	23	23	23	+ ⅛	..	..	7
St. Paul & Omaha	41⅞	42	41⅞	42	+1½	42¼	42½	622
Southern Pacific	19½	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ¼	19¾	20¼	300
Southern Railway	9⅝	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛	10	10⅜	300
Southern Railway pf	31⅝	32¾	31⅝	32⅜	+ ¼	32	32⅜	4,577
Tennessee Coal & Iron	31	31½	31	31⅝	+ ⅛	31¼	31⅜	1,755
Texas Pacific	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛	8¾	8⅞	825
Toledo, Peoria & Western	7½	7½	7½	7½	..	6	9	20
Union Pacific, t. r.	9¼	9¾	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛	9⅜	9⅝	9,435
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛	3¾	4	100
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5	5	4¾	5	..	5	5¼	400
United States Leather	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛	8¾	9	20
*United States Leather pf	61¼	62	61½	61⅞	+ ⅜	61⅞	62	3,800
United States Rubber	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼	27	27⅝	201
United States Rubber pf	87	87	87	87	..	86	87½	2
Wabash	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛	7¼	7⅜	1,200
Wabash pf	18⅝	19⅜	18⅝	19½	+ ⅝	19½	19⅝	5,845
Wells-Fargo Express	99¾	99¾	99¾	99½	..	99	101	10
Western Union Telegraph	86¼	87⅜	86¼	87¼	+1⅜	87⅛	87¼	11,096
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10½	11¼	10⅜	11⅛	+ ⅝	11	11⅜	1,850
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	37⅜	37⅜	37	37⅜	..	37¼	38	300
Total sales								268,494

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Kings. & Pem	.20	.20	.20	.20	..	..	..	100

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil 8s 2,000	110	S & N Ala gtd 5s 5,000	96
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 2,000	71	Lo., N A & Chi G M 5,000	74½
5,000	71⅝	4,000	74⅜
1,000	71	4,000	74⅝
Atch. Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A, t r, 1st inst paid 10,000	26½	Mich Cent cons 7s 2,000	118½
5,000	26⅜	Mil & St P 1st, H & D Div, 7s 5,000	126½
10,000	26⅞	Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A 2,000	95½
15,000	27	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 9,000	85⅞
Atch, Top & S F gen 4s 3,000	80⅜	15,000	86
500	80⅜	5,000	86¼
32,000	80⅛	5,000	86¼
14,000	80¼	5,000	86¼
46,000	80⅜	500	86¼
500	80⅛	5,000	86⅛
61,000	80⅜	15,000	86
5,000b3	80⅜	1,000	86⅛
25,000	80⅜	2,000	86
Adjustment 4s 25,000	46½	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 5,000	59½
15,000	46⅜	Mo Pac 1st con 6s 3,000	93½
500	46¼	5,000	94
5,000	46⅜	7,000	94¼
5,000	46½	6,000	94⅛
1,000	46⅜	Mob & Ohio G M 4s 5,000	66½
10,000	46½	Morris & Essex con, gtd 10,000	141
At & Pac gtd 4s 4,000	50	N Y Cent 1st, reg 5,000	119
Balt Belt 1st gtd 5,000	90	N Y, Chi & St L 4s 20,000	103
5,000	90¼	N Y O & West con 5s 5,000	100½
5,000	90⅜	N Y, Ontario & West refunding 4s 1,000	88⅜
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925 11,000	90½	10,000	88⅜
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s 8,000	115	N Y S & W Term 1st 1,000	104
3,000b3	115¼	N Y, S & W G M 5,000	68
1,000	115¼	10,000	68
3,000	115⅛	10,000	69
Brooklyn W & W Co 1,000	100¼	North Pac 1st 6s 19,000	116¼
4,000	100⅜	3,000	116⅜
40,000	100½	12,000	116¼
Buffalo & Erie, new 2,000	105⅛	2,000	116
Bur, C R & N 1st 4,000b3	107¼	6,000	116⅛
2,000	107½	North Pac 1st, reg 15,000	116
Col tr 5s 1,000	102¼	North Pac 2d coup 9,000	113
11,000	102⅜	11,000	113½
Canada So 1st gtd 3,000	110	10,000	113¾
C Iowa, F & N, 5s 5,000	101	35,000	114
Cent of N J gen 5s, reg 1,000	116½	20,000	114¼
Ches & Ohio con 6s 25,000	110¼	Tr Co ctfs, assented 20,000	113½
45,000	110⅜	20,000b30f	113
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 1,000	73⅞	2,000	113⅛
1,000	75⅜	2,000b20f	113
Ches & O, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s 1,000	96	11,000	113⅜
Chi, R & Q cons 7s 5,000	119½	2,000b20f	114
Chi, B & Q deb 5s 6,000	101	2,000	113⅞
Chi & E Ill gen 5s 1,000	102	5,000	114
Chi & Erie 1st 1,000	110½	North Pac 3d coup 9,000	75
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, t r 1,000	48	6,000	75¼
10,000	48¼	17,000	76
18,000	48⅜	2,000	75¼
2,000	48⅛	North Pac cons 5s 6,000b3	50⅜
5,000	48⅜	145,000	51
5,000	48⅝	3,000	51⅛
Chi & N W reg gold 7s 10,000	118	22,000	51
Chi, R I & P ext 5s 10,000	103½	4,000	50⅞
6,000	103⅝	10,000	51
Chi, R I & Pac deb 5s 5,000	95½	2,000	50⅞
Chi, Day & Ir 1st 5s 10,000	109	15,000	51
Clev, C. C & St L, St L Div, 4s 1,000	95	12,000	50⅝
Col Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs 14,000	24⅞	8,000	50⅜
1,000	25	20,000	50⅜
Col, H V & Tol 5s 3,000	84⅝	10,000	50⅜
Col & 9th Av 1st 10,000	112½	2,000	50⅝
8,000	112⅝	5,000	51¼
Detroit Gas Co 5s 5,000	76⅞	Trust Co certfs 21,000	51
East Tenn reorg lien 4-5s 1,000	91½	18,000	50⅜
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s 1,000	109¼	10,000	50⅜
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s 1,000	104	36,000	80⅜
3,000	103½	18,000	80⅝
Erie gen lien 3-4s 1,000	66¼	Trust Co certfs, unstamped, assented 23,000	92

Bonds—Continued.

Oreg Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs 2,000	24¼	Tex & Pac 2d inc 5,000	24
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st 10,000	87	5,000b3	23⅞
Rio Grande West 1st 1,000	76	15,000	24
Roch & Pitts cons 2,000	118½	5,000	24⅛
St Jo & Grand I 1st, t r 10,000	49⅞	2,000	24⅛
St L, Kan & North, 1st 5,000	97	Scioto Val & N E 4s 2,000	86
Charles Bridge, 1st 1,000	105½	Tol & Ohio Cent 1st 5,000	107½
St. Louis & San Fr 2d, Class A 2,000	117¼	U. P. Den & Gulf 1st 4,000	108
St L Southwest 1st 1,000	75	Wabash 1st 5s 1,000	75½
12,000	74⅜	3,000	75½
1,000s5f	74⅜	2,000	76
St Paul, M & M, 1st, Mon Cent, 6s 1,000s20f	115	8,000	76⅜
San An & Ar P 4s 5,000	88	Wabash deb, Series B 15,000	27¼
So Pac of Ariz 1st 5,000	97	West Shore gtd 4s 2,000	106
Southern Ry 1st 5s 14,000	94	West N Y & Penn 1st 9,000	106
Tex & N O cons 5s 5,000	96¾	West U col tr 5s 4,000s3	107
5,000	96½	Wheel, L E & P Coal 5s 1,000	71
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 4,000	90	Wilkes & East 1st 10,000	86¾
6,000	89¾	Wis Cent Co 1st, t r 9,000	43⅝
Total sales			$2,390,000
		2,000	43⅞

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus.	175	..
Al. & T. H. 55	60	..
Am. Coal	125	..
Ann Arbor	9¼	10½
At. & Pac.	⅜	½
Bo. A. L. pf.	102	104
Bruns. Co.	⅝	¾
Bk. R. & P. cts.	..	..
B., C. R. & N.	70	..
Can. Pac.	59½	60½
Ced. F. & M.	9	10
Cent. Pac.	15½	16½
Chi. & Alt.	154	159
C. & N.W.pf.	147	149
C. L. & W.pf.	53	54½
Cleve. & P.	160	..
C.C. &I.,Dev.	1½	2
C. F. & I.pf.	..	96
C. & H.C.	2¾	3¼
C. H. V. & T. pf	50	60
Com. Cable.	158	..
Cons. Coal.	30	33
D. & R. G.	13	13¾
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	45	53
*D.,S.S. & A.	4¾	5½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	10¾	12
Erie T. & T.	50⅞	..
E. & T. H.	32	34
E.& T.H.pf.	44	54
F. P. M.	13	15½
F. & P. M.pf.	40	41
G. B. & W., t. r.	..	½
Homestake	30	..
Ill. Central	97½	98½
Ind. Ill. & Iowa	..	..
Int. Con. & Insulating	25	30
Iowa Cent.	9¼	9½
K. & Mich.	7	10
K. & D. M. pf.	2½	4
K. & D. M. pf.	13¾	15¾
Keo. & W.	30	35
Long Is.	80	81½
M. Coal.	R.107½	..
*Unlisted.		

L. N. A. & C.	8½	9½	
L., N. A. & C. pf.	21	22	
M. C. R. pf.	107½	..	
Man. Beach.	12½	13½	
Md. Coal pf.	40	60	
M. Nat. cts.	2	3	
Mob. & Ohio.	22	24	
N. C. & St. L.	68	85	
Nat. Lin. Oil.	18⅝	19	
N. Starch.	6	8	
N. S. 2d pf.	15	25	
N. Cent. C.	7	9	
New-Eng.	40	50	
N. Y. & N. H.	174	176	
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf	78¾	80	
N.Y.,S. & W.	8½	9	
Norfolk & So.	60	70	
Ohio South.	5	15	
Ont. Mining.	14½	15	
Ore. Imp., t. r.	1	4	
Ore. R. & N., all in. pd.	20	25	
Penn. Coal.	325	..	
Peo. & E.	5	9	
P. & W. pf.	15	17	
P. F. W. & C.	160	..	
Quicksilver.	1½	2	
Quick. pf.	..	15	
Rens. & Sar.	182	..	
R., W. & O.	114½	116	
St. J. & G. I.	⅛	1	
St.P. & O.pf.	122	125	
St. P., M. & M.	110	114	
Sil. bull. cts.	67⅞	68¼	
Tol. & O. C.	35	40	
T. & O. C. pf.	73	77	
*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	5½	6	
U.S. Express.	40	45	
U. S. Cord. pf. t. r.	9¾	10	
U. S. Cord. gtd., t. r.	19½	20	
*W. U. Beef.	8	8½	

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar. Refs.	124½	126¼	124¼	126¼	11,900
Am. Tobacco	73⅝	75½	73⅝	74⅝	14,510
A., T. & S. F.	16½	16⅝	16½	16½	470
Balt. & Ohio	17	17	17	17	30
Chicago Gas	68½	70¼	68½	70	1,630
C., R. I. & P.	72	73	72	72½	3,320
C., B. & Q.	80¼	81⅝	80¼	81⅝	6,500
C., M. & St. P.	78	78⅝	77¾	78⅝	8,380
D., L. & W.	159½	159½	159½	159½	100
Dist. & C. F.	18⅝	20¼	18⅝	20¼	6,880
Gen. Electric	37½	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	970
L. E. & West.	19	19	19	19	100
Louis. & Nash.	52½	52⅝	52½	52⅝	2,070
Manhattan	109¼	110¼	109¼	110¼	70
Mo. Pacific	28	29⅛	27⅞	29¼	3,220
Nat. Lead	28⅜	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	100
N.Y., L. E. & W.	15½	15½	15½	15½	10
Nor. Pacific	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	50
Nor. Pac. pf.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	10
North American	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	170
N. Y., O. & W.	15½	15½	15½	15½	20
Phil. & Read.	12⅝	13⅜	12⅝	13	7,200
Pacific Mail	28¼	29⅛	28¼	28⅝	70
Southern Ry. pf.	32¼	32½	32¼	32½

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $5,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
83 Cedar St.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Continental Trust Company 18 Wall St.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC & MONTANA RAILROAD COMPANY
AND THE HOLDERS OF
Knickerbocker Trust Co. Receipts therefor.

New-York, April 8th, 1896.

The undersigned Committee, after negotiation with the Northern Pacific Reorganization Managers, has arranged with the latter that, pursuant to the provisions of Page 14 of the Plan of Reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad System, the bonds of the Northern Pacific & Montana Railroad Company may participate in such reorganization, receiving for each $1,000 present bond, with all unpaid coupons attached, $500 in the new 3 per cent. General Lien Bonds, bearing interest from January 1st, 1897, $500 in the new Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Holders of bonds of the Northern Pacific and Montana Railroad Company, or of Knickerbocker Trust Company Receipts therefor, in order to participate in this arrangement, are notified to **deposit their bonds or receipts with Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New-York, not later than APRIL 23d,** obtaining in exchange therefor suitable reorganization certificates to be issued by them. Bonds or receipts not so deposited may, at the discretion of the Reorganization Managers, be excluded from the benefits of this arrangement.

The undersigned committee are unanimously of the opinion that prompt acceptance of the foregoing proposition is for the best interests of all bondholders or receipt holders.

GEORGE R. SHELDON,
ROBERT MACLAY,
CHAS. T. BARNEY,
ISIDOR WORMSER,
ARTHUR LINCOLN Secy.
HOWARD MANSFIELD, Counsel. } Committee.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
5 % BONDS OF 1925.
(LOAN OF 1885.)

In consequence of the appointment of Receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and with a view to the protection of the interests of the holders of the above-mentioned Bonds, we invite holders of such Bonds to deposit the same, with all Coupons attached, at our office, on or before June 1, 1896, subject to an agreement dated April 10, 1896, between Speyer & Co. of New-York, Speyer Brothers of London, and the depositing Bondholders. Copies of such Agreement may be obtained on application at our office.

We will buy, on the terms of the Agreement, the Coupons and Interest Installments maturing August 1, 1896, on deposited Coupon or Registered Bonds, in case the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company should make default in paying the same when due.

Trust Receipts will be given for Bonds deposited, and such receipts will be exchangeable for engraved Bearer Certificates. Application will be made to the New-York and London Exchanges for the listing of these Certificates.

Speyer & Co. and Speyer Brothers will make no charge against depositing Bondholders for their services.

SPEYER & CO.,
11 BROAD STREET.
New-York, April 21st, 1896.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE
Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway Co.

All certificates of deposit of the first mortgage bonds of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway Company not already stamped as assenting to the plan of reorganization must be stamped on or before the first day of May next. The properties of the Railway Company are to be sold May 16th by virtue of the decree of foreclosure, and the Committee cannot protect at that sale the interests of any bondholder who shall not by the first of May have assented to the plan of reorganization. The Manhattan Trust Company, 10 Wall Street, New-York, will stamp all certificates upon payment of fifty dollars per bond up to and including the first of May.

M. S. PATON, Chairman,
H. O. ARMOUR,
J. D. SMITH,
E. D. CHRISTIAN,
Committee.

DIVIDENDS.

GERMANIA BANK,
210 Bowery.
New-York, April 21, 1896.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock was declared, payable on and after May 1 next.

Transfer books will be closed until May 6.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF CONSOLIDATED First Mtge. 5 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the East Tenn., Va. & Ga. R'y Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Saturday, April 25, 1896, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1896, and will open May 1 at 10 A. M.

JOSIAH F. HILL, Sec'y Southern R'y Co.
New-York, April 18, 1896.

THE NASSAU BANK,
New-York, April 22, 1896.
86TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after May 1.

Transfer books closed until May 2.

WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL Bank, 128 Broadway, New-York, April 21st, 1896.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT on the capital stock was declared payable May 1st, proximo.

Transfer books will close this day and reopen May 5th, proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK,
New-York, April 14, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared an annual dividend of 16 Per Cent., payable on and after May 1, 1896.

The transfer books will be closed until May 1.

CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
44TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
55, 55, 57 Duane Street.
New-York, March 23, 1896.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable MAY 1, 1896, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, the FIFTEENTH DAY OF APRIL, 1896, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened May 2d, at 10 A. M.

JOS. WILLIAMS,
Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. and of the First Collateral Trust Mortgage 4 Per Cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds of the C., I., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Saturday, April 25, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1896, and will reopen May 1 at 10 A. M.

E. F. OSBORN, Sec'y.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 18, 1896.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD CO.,
April 13, 1896.

The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on May 2, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. April 23, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 2, 1896.

F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK,
Near 5th Av.
Depository State of New-York.
New-York, April 21, 1896.

DIVIDEND NO. 7.

The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free of tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on May 1, 1896.

WM. J. WORRELL, Cashier.

IRON CAR EQUIPMENT CO. SPECIAL 5s Sold Bonds.—The Central Trust Company will pay the July 1st, 1895, coupon on above bonds, at their office, on April 21st, 1896.

H. A. V. POST, Treasurer for Committee.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY,
New-Brunswick, N. J., April 16, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Rubber Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before it, will be held at the office of the company in New-Brunswick, N. J., on TUESDAY, May 19, 1896, at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business Saturday, April 25, 1896, and will reopen May 20, 1896.

By order of the Executive Committee.

CHARLES L. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New-York, April 23, 1896.

The sixty-sixth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May next. The poll will be open at 12 o'clock noon, and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 29th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 20th.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY,
Brooklyn, N. Y., April 22, 1896.

Notice is hereby given of an election for seven (7) Trustees of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and for three (3) Inspectors, to be held at the offices of the Company, Nos. 177 and 179 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, May 4, 1896, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will close April 22, 1896, and reopen May 5, 1896.

JAS. ROSS CURRAN, Secretary.

GERMANIA BANK,
New-York, April 22, 1896.

The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, 215 Bowery, on TUESDAY, May 5, 1896. The polls will be open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed to May 6 next.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNual Meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, May 6th, 1896, at the Company's principal office, in Cleveland, Ohio.

ALLYN COX, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the banking house, 58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St., on MONDAY, May 11, 1896, at 12 o'clock.

W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

TAKE NOTICE THAT THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOHNSTONE & BUCKLEY, whose place of business was at 37 Ferry Street, in the City of New-York, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued at the same office by WILLIAM C. BUCKLEY, who alone is authorized to receive all debts due to or owing said firm and sign in liquidation.

Dated April 22d, 1896.

R. K. JOHNSTONE,
WM. C. BUCKLEY.

PROPOSALS.

NEW-YORK CITY GOLD BONDS.
INTEREST 3½ PER CENT.

PROPOSALS FOR $4,039,502.84 GOLD BONDS AND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY LAW TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS.

Interest three and one-half per cent. per annum.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until Monday, the 4th day of May, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the following coupon or registered bonds and stock of the City of New-York, principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness, to wit:

$925,000 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," for repaving streets and avenues, for construction of extension to Metropolitan Museum of Art, and for construction of Harlem River driveway—the principal payable November 1, 1916.

283,000 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," for purchase of new stock or plant for the Department of Street Cleaning and for completion of Riverside Park and Drive—the principal payable November 1, 1912.

300,000 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," to provide for payments of awards, costs, &c., certified by the Change of Grade Damage Commission—the principal payable November 1, 1910.

175,000 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Additional Water Stock"—the principal payable November 1, 1912.

400,000 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Additional Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York"—the principal payable November 1, 1911.

100,000 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Police Department Bonds"—the principal payable November 1, 1916.

1,000,000 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Dock Bonds of the City of New-York"—the principal payable November 1, 1926.

50,000 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Fire Hydrant Stock"—the principal payable November 1, 1925.

$06,502.84 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "School Houses Bonds"—the principal payable November 1, 1911.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and each proposal should also be inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

For full information see City Record.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.

City of New-York—Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, April 21, 1896.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED States Patent Office, Washington, D. C., April 18, 1896.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Patents until 2 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, May 7, 1896, for producing copies of drawings of the weekly issues of patents and of trade-mark certificates, for producing copies of drawings on a reduced scale for the library edition of patents, for producing copies of exhausted patents, for producing copies of drawings of pending applications, of foreign patents and publications, reproducing by silver print photographs, photographs of designs, and for producing the illustrated pages of the Official Gazette by the photolithographic or similar process, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1896, and ending June 30, 1897. All of said work will be contracted for and performed under the direction of the Commissioner of Patents, under such limitations and conditions as the Joint Committee on Printing may from time to time prescribe. Specifications and specimens and a form of proposal will be furnished upon application. All bids accepted and contracts awarded will be subject to the appropriations therefor made by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Bonds with approved sureties for the faithful performance and execution of the work called for by contract will be required. The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any and all bids received and to accept bids for the production of the illustrated pages of the Official Gazette separate from all other work, or any bid may be accepted entire. All proposals must be submitted in duplicate, addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, sealed, and indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Photolithographic Work, Patent Office." The proposals will be opened at the time and place above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at such opening. JOHN S. SEYMOUR, Commissioner.

GERMANIA BANK,
210 Bowery.
New-York, April 21, 1896.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock was declared, payable on and after May 1 next.

Transfer books will be closed until May 6.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF CONSOLIDATED First Mtge. 5 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the East Tenn., Va. & Ga. R'y Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Saturday, April 25, 1896, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1896, and will open May 1 at 10 A. M.

JOSIAH F. HILL, Sec'y Southern R'y Co.
New-York, April 18, 1896.

THE NASSAU BANK,
New-York, April 22, 1896.
86TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after May 1.

Transfer books closed until May 2.

WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL Bank, 128 Broadway, New-York, April 21st, 1896.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT on the capital stock was declared payable May 1st, proximo.

Transfer books will close this day and reopen May 5th, proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK,
New-York, April 14, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared an annual dividend of 16 Per Cent., payable on and after May 1, 1896.

The transfer books will be closed until May 1.

CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

TO THE STEEL MANUFACTURERS OF THE United States.—Navy Department, Washington, April 15, 1896.—The attention of all steel manufacturers of the United States is hereby invited to the requirements of the Navy Department in the way of armor plates for the prosecution of work authorized by Congress. This advertisement invites all domestic manufacturers of steel to specify in competition with one another upon what terms they will agree to furnish the armor required. No bids will be considered except such as engage to manufacture within the United States the armor plates specified in this advertisement, nor will any bid be accepted until it is shown by evidence satisfactory to the department that the bidder is in possession of, or has made actual provision for, a plant adequate for its fulfillment within the time specified. Bids are hereby invited for supplying the following-named material: About 6,000 tons, more or less, of nickel steel armor, to be of the best material and domestic manufacture, part of which, as shown by the specifications, will be required to be treated by a process of supercarbonization known as the Harvey process; to be shaped accurately after patterns or drawings, and of such sizes and general character as may be required. Also the necessary bolts and nuts. Also certain hollow forgings, such as communication tubes, conning towers, ammunition hoists, etc. Full information concerning shapes and weights of the armor plates, the chemical, physical, and ballistic tests and requirements, and for all other particulars, apply to the Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. Deliveries will be required within a certain specified time, given in the specifications. A schedule of the order of delivery will be given in the specifications, subject, however, to such changes as the department may find necessary. A penalty for non-delivery within the times specified is provided for in the specifications. Proposals must be in duplicate, sealed, and addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., the envelopes to be indorsed "Proposals for Armor." They will be received at the Navy Department until 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, May 2, 1896, at which hour the opening of the bids will take place. The right is reserved to waive defects in the form of, and to reject any or all bids. Ten per cent. of the contract price will be retained from the payment for each article delivered, until the exhibit to which it belongs shall have been completed. Separate bids must be submitted for each and inhibit under each class of armor. The prices bid for armor, treated by the Harvey process, must not include anything for such process, as the department has acquired the right to use such process, and will indemnify the contractor against all claims therefor. The department will furnish nickel in the form of nickel oxide, or other suitable form, free of cost to the armor contractor, for use in the manufacture of armor, and the bids are to be made upon this basis. A separate price per ton must be stated for the steel bolts and nuts required for the armor under each exhibit, as indicated in the tables, and the bid may be made on the total quantity of bolts and nuts. Tap bolts or rivets required in fitting structures such as turrets, conning towers, etc., set up at the works of the armor contractors, are to be included in the bid for bolts and nuts under the exhibits to which such structures belong. The bolts and nuts are to be of open-hearth steel. Each proposal must be accompanied by a satisfactory certified check payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, in a sum equal to ten per cent. of the aggregate amount of such proposal, which check shall become the property of the United States in case the successful bidder shall fail to enter into the requisite contract and to furnish the requisite security on the acceptance of his proposal. All checks of bidders whose proposals shall not be accepted will be returned to them. The check of each successful bidder will be returned to him when his contract shall have been duly entered into and the requisite security furnished. Each successful bidder will be required, within ten days after the acceptance of his proposal, to enter into a formal contract for the faithful performance of the work, and to give a satisfactory bond for such performance in a penal sum equal to ten per cent. of the amount of his bid. The necessary blank forms of proposal will be furnished by the department. H. A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H. APRIL 20, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock M., Eastern time, May 20, 1896, and then opened, for printing required during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Successful bidder will be required to furnish necessary plant and material. The work is to be done on Governors Island, N. Y. H., in a building furnished by the Government, rent free. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Printing." C. G. SAWTELLE, A. Q. M. Gen'l.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DAVIDS ISLand, N. Y. H., April 4, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 A. M., Eastern time, May 4, 1896, and then opened, for constructing an Ordnance Storehouse and a Guard House. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Construction" and addressed to Capt. J. W. SUMMERHAYES, A. Q. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands on AVENUE A, SEVENTY-SEVENTH AND SEVENTY-EIGHTH STREETS, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said Board as a site for school purposes, and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the City of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held in Part I., at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of April, 1896, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on Avenue A, the Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth streets, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes and uses set forth in Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Avenue A with the northerly line of Seventy-seventh Street, and running thence northerly along said easterly line of Avenue A 204 feet 4 inches to the southerly line of Seventy-eighth Street; thence easterly along said southerly line of Seventy-eighth Street 123 feet; thence southerly and parallel with the said easterly line of Avenue A 204 feet 4 inches to the northerly line of Seventy-seventh Street, and thence westerly along said northerly line of Seventy-seventh Street 123 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, March 31st, 1896.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME COURT, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the said city, on the 27th day of January, 1896.—Present—Hon. Charles H. Truax, Justice.

In the matter of the application of RICHARD H. SOUTHGATE, Francis Kinzler, and Rebecca B. Mitchell, for a final order dissolving the Hotel Brunswick Company, a corporation.—Order to show cause on application for final order dissolving the corporation, under Secs. 2,419 and 2,423 of the Code.

On reading and filing the petition of Richard H. Southgate, Francis Kinzler, and Rebecca B. Mitchell, Directors of the Hotel Brunswick Company, a domestic corporation, for a final order of this Court dissolving said corporation and appointing a receiver of its property and effects and the schedules annexed to the said petition; and it appearing that the said petition is duly verified by the petitioners on the 24th day of January, 1896, and contains the matters required by Sections 2,421 and 2,422 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that no action is now pending specified in Section 2,419 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that due notice of this application has been served upon the Attorney General; now, on motion of Anderson, Howland & Murray, attorneys for the petitioners, the Attorney General, appearing by Clarence W. Francis, Deputy Attorney General, but not opposing; it is

Ordered that all persons interested in the corporation, The Hotel Brunswick Company, show cause before Albert B. Boardman, Esq., who is hereby appointed Referee for that purpose, with the powers and duties specified in Sections 2,423 and 2,426, and the other sections of the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to the powers and duties of referees in such causes, at his office in the City, County, and State of New-York, on the 7th day of May, 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, why the corporation should not be dissolved and the prayer of the petition otherwise granted; and it is

Further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the time fixed herein for the hearing to show cause before the Referee, in The New-York Law Journal and in The New-York Times, newspapers published in the City, County, and State of New-York, and in The Albany Argus, a newspaper published in the City of Albany.

It is further ordered that a copy of the order be served upon each of the persons specified in the schedule annexed to the said petition as a creditor or stockholder of the corporation, or as a person to whom an engagement of the corporation is to be performed, and that the service must be made upon such persons or corporations either personally, at least twenty days before the time appointed for the said hearing, or by depositing a copy of this order, at least forty days before the time so appointed in the Post Office, enclosed in a postpaid wrapper, addressed to the person to be served at his residence or the corporation to be served at the principal place of business, as stated in the said schedule; and,

It is further ordered, that no service of the said order be made upon any person or corporation whose residence is stated in the said schedule to be unknown or to be without the United States. Enter, CHARLES H. TRUAX, J. S. C.

Notice of Entry.—Please take notice that the foregoing is a true copy of the order to show cause, this day duly entered and filed in the above-entitled proceedings, for the dissolution of the Hotel Brunswick Company, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, for said County, at the County Court House, in the said City of New-York. Dated, New-York, January 27th, 1896. Yours, &c.,

IRA LEO BAMBERGER,
Attorney for Josiah H. Baker, Receiver, 280 Broadway, New-York City. Ap16-lawawTh

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 . . .

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

GENERALLY LOWER PRICES, WITH VERY MODERATE SPECULATION.

Western Markets Lower and Cables Easier—Wheat at the Close Was Unsettled—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Dull and Lower—Cotton Was More Active and Higher—Coffee Unsettled and More Active on Local Account.

The grain markets were unsettled through the conflicting reports from the West and abroad, with a steadier close owing to the later cables, while speculation was only moderate. Provisions were lower on the heavy receipts of swine; with a light trade. Cotton was more active and higher on local buying. Coffee was fairly active and closed about steady.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator.....	Nominal
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator.....	25¼@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....	39 @ ..
Flour, straights, Spring.....	$3.00 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter.....	3.60 @ 3.75
Cotton, middling uplands.....	8 @ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	17 @ 20
Pork, mess.....	9.00 @10.25
Lard, Western steam.....	@ 5.15
Beef, family.....	9.50 @11.00
Butter, creamery, fancy.....	14 @ ..
Sugar, granulated.....	5¼@ 5⅝
Coffee, Rio No. 7.....	13½@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new...	9¼@ 10
Copper, lake.....	10¾@ ..
Lead.....	3.05 @ ..

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active and irregular, with late months firmer. The opening was weak, and prices declined ⅝@¾c on lower cables and weaker Western markets, but rallied ½@⅝c on free foreign buying and better late cables, declined ¼c on late foreign selling, and closed unsettled at unchanged prices to ¼c advance....Spot was dull at firm and unchanged prices, with a large business rumored at the out ports....Quotations at close: No. 2 red, to arrive, at 69¾c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Northern, New-York inspection, 2⅞c over May price, free on board, afloat; spot No. 2 hard Duluth, 3½c over May, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 2c over May price, to arrive; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 3c over May price, free on board....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 16,394 bushels; receipts, 5,350 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 63,916 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were very dull, and closed steady at unchanged prices to ⅛c decline, following the West....Spot was more active at unchanged prices; sales, 75,300 bushels, including, for export, 40,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, steamer, April, and early May, on private terms, and 20,000 bushels No. 2 yellow at 40c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 2,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 39c, elevator; 4,000 bushels steamer mixed at 38½@39c, elevator; 3,000 bushels do at 39½c, delivered; 3,000 bushels No. 2 yellow at 39½c, elevator; 1,000 bushels steamer white at 39c, elevator; 1,000 bushels rejected at 36c, elevator; 1,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 38c, elevator, and 2,400 bushels do at 36c, delivered....Receipts, 78,000 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 90,039 bushels....Clearances hence, 234 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 102,152 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were without features, and closed dull at ⅛c advance, with a steady close....Spot were dull on local account, with a fair export demand, and prices firm....Sales, 124,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 26¾c for 1,000 bushels; No. 2 white at 25¾c for 1,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 27c for 100,000 bushels; No. 3 white, clipped, 26¾c; No. 2 mixed, 25¼c for 2,000 bushels; No. 3, 24½c; rejected white, 24½c; rejected mixed, 22¼c; No. 2 Chicago, 26½c; track mixed, 25¼@26½c; track white, 27@28¼c for 19,000 bushels....Receipts, 75,600 bushels; exports, 181 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April	.....	@..	73½
May	1,095,000	70¼@71	70¾
July	1,285,000	69 15-16@70 13-16	70⅝
September	235,000	70 1-16@70¾	70¾
December	115,000	71⅞@72⅝	72⅝
Total	2,730,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April	.....	@..	36⅞
May	185,000	35⅝@35¾	35⅝
July	105,000	36⅛@36⅝	36⅝
September	10,000	37¼@..	37¼
Total	300,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	30,000	24¼@24½	24½
July	.....	@..	24½
No. 2 White—			
May	.....	@..	25½
Total	30,000		

FLOUR—Market quiet, with an easier feeling. Sales, 7,300 bbls, including 1,500 bbls patent City Mills, 1,000 bbls clears, and 250 bbls fine at quotations; 1,500 bbls Winter clear at $3.40@3.60, 3,300 bbls straights at $3.65@3.75, 400 bbls patents at $3.90, and 150 bbls No. 1 at $3....Arrivals, 4,285 bbls and 2,022 sacks; exports, 876 bbls and 8,143 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 24,319 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—More active and easy at $2.40@$2.85.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.80@$2; white do, $2@$2.10; chops, 65c; coarse meal, 77@78c; fine white, 85@90c.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. We quote: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.25@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$2.90; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35@$1.40.

FEED—Dull and easy. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@65c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 60@65c.

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active and irregular, with late months firmer. The opening was weak, and prices declined ⅝@¾c on lower cables and weaker Western markets, but rallied ½@⅝c on free foreign buying and better late cables, declined ¼c on late foreign selling, and closed unsettled at unchanged prices to ¼c advance....Spot was dull at firm and unchanged prices, with a large business rumored at the out ports....Quotations at close: No. 2 red, to arrive, at 69¾c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Northern, New-York inspection, 2⅞c over May price, free on board, afloat; spot No. 2 hard Duluth, 3½c over May, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 2c over May price, to arrive; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 3c over May price, free on board....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 16,394 bushels; receipts, 5,350 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 63,916 bushels.

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OATS—Contracts were without features, and closed dull at ⅛c advance, with a steady close....Spot were dull on local account, with a fair export demand, and prices firm....Sales, 124,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 26¾c for 1,000 bushels; No. 2 white at 25¾c for 1,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 27c for 100,000 bushels; No. 3 white, clipped, 26¾c; No. 2 mixed, 25¼c for 2,000 bushels; No. 3, 24½c; rejected white, 24½c; rejected mixed, 22¼c; No. 2 Chicago, 26½c; track mixed, 25¼@26½c; track white, 27@28¼c for 19,000 bushels....Receipts, 75,600 bushels; exports, 181 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April	.....	@..	73½
May	1,095,000	70¼@71	70¾
July	1,285,000	69 15-16@70 13-16	70⅝
September	235,000	70 1-16@70¾	70¾
December	115,000	71⅞@72⅝	72⅝
Total	2,730,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April	.....	@..	36⅞
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July	105,000	36⅛@36⅝	36⅝
September	10,000	37¼@..	37¼
Total	300,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
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July	.....	@..	24½
No. 2 White—			
May	.....	@..	25½
Total	30,000		

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RYE FLOUR—More active and eas

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Sale of a West Side Block—Great Offerings at Auction.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the King estate, at about $400,000, the block bounded by Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets, the Boulevard and West End Avenue, containing twenty-six lots.

Messrs. William R. Montgomery & Co. have sold for Charles F. Havemeyer to Kalman Haas, at $275,000, the seven-story brick and stone apartment house, with stores, at the northeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Seventy-second Street, 50 by 102.2.

Messrs. Potter & Brother have sold to John Casey the four lots at the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

Messrs. J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for Henry Wilson to H. C. Bryan, at $7,500, the two two-story frame dwellings 679 and 681 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 50 by 100.

Mr. Charles H. Easton has sold for C. S. Clark, at about $21,000, the four-story brick dwelling 454 West Twenty-second Street, 28 by 100.

Messrs. E. P. Hamilton & Co. have sold to Frederick T. James, at $25,000, the five-story brick building 23 Coenties Slip, 27 by 45.

Messrs. Frothingham & Timpson have leased to Col. George Bliss the Huntington property at Rhinebeck, known as Bois Dore. It contains forty acres of lawn, meadow, and woodland. There are also a large mansion, stables, coachhouse, flower and vegetable gardens, and tennis courts. The property is near the estates of Gov. Morton and John Jacob Astor.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. William M. Ryan sold to Abraham Quackenbush, at $33,350, the three-story frame building, with store, at the northwest corner of Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25.11 by 100. To W. P. Rooney, at $31,925, he sold the five-story and basement brownstone and brick apartment house 235 and 237 East Fifty-first Street, north side, 376.8 feet east of Third Avenue, 33.4 by 100.5.

Property at 335 to 341 West Fourteenth Street, including the late ex-Mayor Havemeyer's mansion, offered by James Bleecker & Son, was withdrawn for lack of adequate bids.

Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure to the plaintiff, Elizabeth Bolger, at $3,000 each, the two lots on the north side of Marcy Place, 120.6 feet east of Mott Avenue, respectively 20.6 by 103.3 and 23.4 by 102.8 by 17.3½ by 103.3.

The Sheriff sold under execution to A. E. Fuechsel, at $300, the right, title, and interest of Joseph Veith to the three-story brick tenement 36 Seventh Street, south side, 193.3½ feet west of Second Avenue, 24.5 by 90.10.

Six parcels offered by B. L. Kennelly were bid in for the owners.

At the Exchange Room, in Liberty Street, Mr. R. V. Harnett sold, by executors' order, the Richards property at the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, consisting of seven four-story English basement brick buildings. The sale was without reserve, and netted a total of $87,600. The same property was sold on May 4, 1892, at only $78,500. Yet conditions on this last-mentioned date were considered more favorable. The details of yesterday's sale are as follows: No. 54 Lexington Avenue, the latter the southwest corner of Twenty-fifth Street, each 16.5½ by 38, to Sydney Fisher, at $11,050, $12,150, and $20,100, respectively; 132 East Twenty-fifth Street, adjoining the corner, 15.8 by 49.4½, to A. E. Marling, at $12,100; 130 East Twenty-fifth Street, 15.4 by 49.4½, Edward R. Sanford, at $19,000; 128 East Twenty-fifth Street 15.4 by 49.4½ F. E. Barnes, at $11,100, and 126 East Twenty-fifth Street, 15.8 by 49.4½, Irene A. Hyde, at $11,100.

Mr. Harnett also sold to Michael Armstrong, at $22,500, the four-story front and rear brick buildings 546 West Broadway, west side, 140 feet south of West Third Street, 21.10 by 75 by 42 by irregular.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter P. Meyer & Co., auction sale, 58 and 60 West Street, north side, 234.6½ feet east of William Street, extending to 63 Pine Street, 35.8½ by 190.11 by 28.7 by 79.10 by jog 6.8 by 116.11, with five-story and basement marble building at 60 Wall Street, half of a four-story and basement brick building at 58 Wall Street, and a four-story and basement brick building on Pine Street.

By Peter P. Meyer & Co., auction sale, ten lots, forming the block front on the east side of First Avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets, Brooklyn, the corners being 20.10 by 100 each, and the interior lots each 20 by 100; also thirteen lots, each 20 by 100.1, adjoining on Fifty-fourth Street.

By Peter P. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Robert L. Wensley, referee, lot 25 by 100 on south side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 200 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, L. L. Delafield, referee, 90 West One Hundred and Third Street, south side, 250.6 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brownstone flat. Due on judgment, $22,675.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, 226 East Twelfth Street, south side, 239.6 feet west of Second Avenue, 22 by 106.6, five-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,875.

By James Bleecker & Son, executor's sale, as follows: The undivided four-fifths part of the northeast corner of Whitehall and South Streets, 43.4 by 107.2½ by 40.8 by 88.3½, five-story brick building, with stores, known as the Eastern Hotel; also undivided one-half part of the northwest corner of Whitehall and State Streets, 55.10 by 130.5 by 53 by irregular, with three-story and basement brick building on State Street and two four-story and one two-story brick buildings on Whitehall Street; also the fee in the ground, subject to a leasehold, of the northeast corner of State and Bridge Streets, 45 by 133 by 29 by 128.1, three-story brick building, with right to alley in the rear; also 8 Gansevoort Street, south side, 124 feet west of Fourth Street, 25 by 94.10 by 25 by 94.6, three-story and basement brick dwelling; also 584 Seventh Avenue, west side, 19.9 feet north of Forty-first Street, 19.9 by 60, four-story and basement brick, with basement store; also 677 and 679 Fifth Avenue, east side, 50.5 feet north of Fifty-third Street, 50 by 100, three-story basement and mansard-roof brownstone and brick building, occupied by City Club, and stable in rear; also 88 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, west side, 42.4 feet south of Poplar Place, 19.10 by 67.6 by 20.10 by —, four-story and basement brick building, with store; also the Coles place at Osborn's, Oyster Bay, L. I., on Lattington Road, about 20 1-3 acres, with residence, &c.

By Hall J. How & Co., foreclosure sale, John Burt, Jr., referee, northwest corner of Second Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 24.11 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $3,455.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George S. Wilkes, referee, plot on West Ninety-ninth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 100.11. Due on judgment, $5,960.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, the undivided one-half part of 322 Monroe Street, south side, 88 feet east of Corlears Street, 22 by 70, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $880.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Frank L. Donohoe, referee, 75 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 300 feet west of Park Avenue, 17 by 100.11, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,300.

By B. L. Kennelly, receiver's sale, 138 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 99.11, four-story stone-front flat.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Seventh Street, south side, 325 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for a two-story brick laundry, by the Little Sisters of the Poor, 135 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, owners; cost, $10,000.

Cauldwell Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, southeast corner, for a four-story brick flat and store, by Thomas O'Rorke of 843 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, owner; cost, $20,000.

Twenty-first Avenue, north side, 350 feet west of White Plains Road, for a two and a half story frame dwelling, by Charles W. Walters of 211 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, owner; cost, $2,000.

Commonwealth Avenue, west side, 130 feet south of West Farms Road, for a two-story brick dwelling, by M. E. Clark of Classon Avenue, owner; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 50 feet east of Willis Avenue, for a one-story brick store, by Nicholas C. Kern of 2,719 Third Avenue, owner; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, south ride, 150 feet west of Wadsworth Avenue, for two four-story brick dwellings, by Elizabeth Darragh of 201 West Fourteenth Street, owner; cost, $24,000.

Woody Crest Avenue, 37 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, for two three-story frame dwellings, by Schuyler Anderson of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Jerome Avenue, owner; cost, $18,000.

Hoe Street, east side, 125 feet south of Home Street, for a two-story and basement frame dwelling, by Frank G. Coryell of 1,226 Interwale Avenue, owner; cost, $4,000.

Briggs Avenue, east side, 225 feet south of Suburban Street, for a one and a half story frame barn, by Christian Weymann, owner; cost, $300.

No. 315 East Fifty-third Street, by Margarette White of 315 East Fifty-third Street, owner, alterations to a two-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $450.

No. 280 Eighth Avenue, by William M. Leslie of 106 West Fifty-seventh Street, alterations to a four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $600.

No. 142 West Forty-second Street, by John Jacob Astor of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, alterations to a four-story and basement brick hotel; cost, $2,000.

No. 1,104 Vanderbilt Avenue, by Albert Liebeman, alterations to a two-story frame stable; cost, $150.

No. 722 Greenwich Street, by Heinrich Schumacher of 698 Greenwich Avenue, alterations to a two-story and attic brick hotel; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 521 to 531 West Thirteenth Street, rear, by Peter P. Collier of 35 East Sixty-third Street; alterations to a two-story brick factory; cost, $900.

No. 138 West Houston Street, by the N. Low estate of 208 Bleecker Street, alterations to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $300.

No. 72 William Street, by David W. Bishop of 13 Madison Avenue, alterations to a five-story brick office building; cost not given.

Webster Avenue and Travers Street, southwest corner, by Mary Conlon, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, April 22.

85TH ST, 229 East; Jacob Herb and wife to Timothy N. Holden..... $100
SAME PROPERTY; William Seitz to Jacob Herb..... 1
78TH ST, 444 East; Jacob Heinrich to Anna Heinrich..... 1
AVENUE A, n e corner of 80th St, 25.8x75; John Volz and wife to Frank Volz. 1
98TH ST, s s, 385 ft e of 3d Av, 128.4x100.9; Ann Reilly to John J. Reilly..... 1
119TH ST, 448 East; Ernest Bloch and others to Hattie Fink..... 10
142D ST, s s, 206.2 ft e of Boulevard, 16.8x99.11; William J Nicklas to E. H. Ryan..... 1
ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 37 ft s of centre line of 147th St, 19.6x68.3; William G. Phillips and wife to Richard Stacpoole.. 1
139TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 250x99.11; Edmund Coffin and wife to Clara E. Bliss..... 10
148TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Gustav H. Kornemann and wife to Jacob Schiefelin..... 3,500
148TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Charles Gloede and wife to Jacob Weinheimer..... 3,500
149TH ST, n s, 150.3 ft e of Morris Av, 50x106.6; James Lynch to Ann Lynch... 1
29TH ST, s s, 176.1 ft w of 7th Av, 24.10x98.9; Florence Beekman to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 1
ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 37 ft s of 147th St, (closed,) 19.6x68.3; Elizabeth P. Smith to William G. Phillips..... 1
147TH ST, s s, 163 ft e of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Lutie Gamter to Bernhard A. Ganter..... 1
14TH AV, s w corner of Bronx Terrace, 200x—x198x66, being Lot 1,211, map of Wakefield; Annie C. Dodge to James M. Dodge..... 200
147TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x100; Anna C. Schmidt to Rebecca Seljo..... 10
182D ST and 11th Av, n w corner, 100x99.11, and n e corner of 181st St and Audubon Av, 60x100; Lewis S. Davis and wife to Edward Uhl..... 4,000
58TH ST, n s, 156.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.6x100.5; Harmon K. Wells and wife to Vincent M. Wilcox..... 1
CLIFTON AV and 145th St, s w corner, 50x100; David Daly and another, executors, &c., of John McClain, to the Church of St. Jerome..... 500
JENNINGS ST, s w corner of Longfellow St, 100x100; Henry H. Neithardt and wife to John Lanzer..... 1
VANDERBILT AV, e s, 125 ft n of 180th St, 25x100; Harriet E. Lockwood and husband to Anna Black..... 1
LOT in Twenty-fourth Ward, adjoining lands of Edward Faughnan, —x100x—x—; Thomas Lee to Rosanna Lee, Q. C., 1-14 part..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Benjamin F. Lee to same, Q. C. 1-14 part..... 1
58TH ST, 129 East; Egbert B. Mack and wife to Melancton S. de Costa and another..... 1
114TH ST, n s, 345 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100; Charles Wittenauer and wife to Martin Metzger..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Martin Metzger and wife to Michael Cahill..... 100
114TH ST, 125 ft w of Boulevard, 100x100.11; Simon H. Stern and wife to Robert Wheelan..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Robert Wheelan and wife to Judson Lawson..... 1
149TH ST, 29 West; Judson Lawson and wife to Robert Wheelan..... 1
PROSPECT AV and Elsmere Place, s e corner, 25x105; Thomas J. Fell to Jennie Kelly and others..... 1
LOT 371, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward; Ephraim B. Levy to Annie Horan. 400
LOT 142, map of Arden property, 24th Ward; Mabel Andrews to Alexander B. Marion..... 1
29TH ST, s s, 176.1 ft w of 7th Av, 24.10x98.9; Julia M. Schiefelin to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine, one-half part..... 1
2D AV, 126, leasehold; Josef Kohn and wife to Leopold Adler..... 1
93D ST, s s, 283.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.9x74.10 to Apthorp's Lane x18.9x75; also plot of land adjoining and premises in rear, 18.9x18.4; Louis V. Place to Pauline Place..... 1
27TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of 2d Av, 20x98.9; Ellen Leiner and another to John H. Duffy..... 1
16TH ST, 14 West; Katharine L. W. Tucker and another to William Mason... 1
32D ST, 8 East; William Schneider to William F. Havemeyer..... 1
32D ST, s s, 138.4 ft w of Madison Av, 21.10x98.9; William Schneider to William F. Havemeyer..... 1
32D ST, s s, 194 ft e of 5th Av, 22x98.9; same to same..... 1
31ST ST, n s, 116.10 ft w of Madison Av, 21.10x98.9; same to same..... 1
21ST ST, n s, 171.10 ft e of 5th Av, 21.10x98.9; same to same..... 1
31ST ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 21.10x98.9; same to same..... 1
31ST ST, n s, 193 ft e of 5th Av, 21.10x98.9; same to same..... 1
8TH AV, 83; Anna Pell and others to the New-York Savings Bank..... 27,500
93D ST, 137 West; Cornelia A. Lamsen to Louisa A. Brown..... 10
45TH ST, 155 and 157 West; Victor Fistie and wife to Ella S. Conklin..... 1
85TH ST, s s, 20 ft w of West End Av, 20x78.8; Irene M. Baldwin to William J. Quinlan, Jr..... 24,000
PART OF LOT 155, map of village of Morrisania, 25x131; Thomas J. Kelly to Joseph A. Kelly..... 3,000
SAME PROPERTY; Patrick Gilhooly and wife to Thomas J. Kelly..... 1,000
126TH ST, 120 East; Sarah A. Holmes and another to Susan T. Schaider and another..... 2,000
HOE ST, w s, 140 ft s of 167th St, 25x100; Hettie Knox to Lyman Tiffany..... 1
HOE ST, w s, 197.3 ft s of Lyon St, 50x100; Lyman Tiffany and wife to John A. Knox..... 1
3D AV, w s, 162.2 ft s of 178th St, 54.1x114.5; 3d Av, w s, 189.2 ft s of 178th St, 27x114.5; 3d Av, w s, 216.4 ft s of 178th St, 50x20; Timothy N. Holden and wife to Jacob Herb..... 100
JANSEN AV, n w s, 331.11 ft n e of Terrace View Av, 50x100; Isaac M. Dyckman and wife to Mary E. Monaghan... 1
MADISON AV, s s, Lot 212; John Cahill to Michael Cahill..... 1
WARREN ST, s s, 185.9 ft w of Broadway, 25x75.6; Eugenie M. Townsend and others to William M. Flies and another, executors..... 1
WARREN ST, 103 and 105, and 267 and 269 Washington St; Beach St, n s, 62 ft w of Washington St, 40x100.8x102, to Washington St, x40.8x w 62x s 60x w 40; Maria Taylor to Joseph Fahys.
CANAL ST, 47; Isaac Ginsburg and wife to David Bloom..... 26,400

Recorded Leases.

MORRISON, Jessie, to Patrick Leahy; 445 West 16th St, 5 years..... $660
METZGER, Bernhard, to the Monopole Tobacco Works; 246 East 44th St, 5 years..... 2,000, 2,200
PETERS, Carl, to Louis Lanscher and another; 516 2d Av, 2 years..... 600
WILEY, George, to David Stevenson Brewing Company; s w corner of 11th Av and 39th St, 5 years..... 1,296

Recorded Mortgages.

BEACH, Clarence W., to Margaret Cooper; w s of Villa Av, 96.3 ft n of Potter Place, 2 years..... $800
BRUSH, Sarah A., individually and as executrix of James H. Brush, to Thomas W. Cauldwell, trustee for Noel B. Fox; 438 and 440 West 54th St, 3 years..... 4,500
SAME to James A. and W. E. Roosevelt, trustees for Martha R. Scovel; n s of 54th St, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years.. 4,500
BUCKLEY, Ernest, to Levi H. Mace; s s of 1st St, Lots 675 and 676, map of Laconia Park, 3 years..... 400
BROWN, Louisa A., to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; n s of 93d St, 362.6 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years..... 14,000
BUCH, Emilio, to Sarah H. Powell; s s of 44th St, 393.3 ft w of Broadway, lease, installments..... 25,000
BLISS, Clara E., to Edmund Coffin; n s of 139th St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year.. 36,000
BRETTELL, Lizzie C., to Matthew C. Quigley; n s of 148th St, 325 ft w of 7th Av, secures contract..... 5,150
BADER, Aaron, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; n s w corner of Edgecomb Av and 145th St, 1 year..... 12,500
BOGGS, William, and wife to Sarah A. Brush; n s of Morris Av, 255 ft s of High Bridge Road, 3 years..... 7,000
CONKLIN, Ella S., to John A. Van Rensslaer; n s of 56th St, 330 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 8,000
CHIEN, Leon, and wife to Ernest J. Gebben; e s of Orchard St, 150.3 ft s of Rivington St, 5 years..... 16,500
DUFFY, John H., to Ellen Leiner; s s of 27th St, 120 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years.. 5,000
DA COSTA, Melancton S. and Frederick M., and wife to Elizabeth J. Smith; 129 East 58th St, 1 year..... 2,500
GISCHEN, Henry, and wife to Sarah H. Witthaus; s w corner of Park Av and 123d St, 3 years..... 15,000
HEINRICH, Anna and Jacob, to Philip Braender; 444 East 76th St, 3 years.... 5,000
HORGAN, Martha W., and Fannie G. Slattery to Caroline E. Robert; 812 to 818 West End Av, 6 months..... 5,000
HORAN, Annie, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 371, map of Van Nest Park, 8 years..... 200
JACKSON, William H., to Fanny Holmes, executrix for Richard J. Holmes; s s of Teasdale Place, also called w s, 301.3 ft s of Delmonico Place, 3 years..... 1,200
KNOX, John A., to Lyman Tiffany; w s of Hoe St, Lots 34 and 35, Map 919, 3 years..... 1,500
LEVENSON, Sarah, to "The Baron de Hirsch Fund"; n w corner of Lexington Av and 92d St, 5 years..... 70,000
LAWSON, Judson, to Robert Wheelan; s s of 114th St, 125 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year..... 4,500
MASON, William, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 14 West 18th St, 3 years..... 20,000
MANDLEBAUM, Harris, and wife to Fisher Lewine to the Equitable Life Insurance Association of the United States; s s of 29th St, 176.1 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years..... 9,000
McCAFFREY, Margaret A., to Abraham Cooper and Joseph Newmark; s e corner of St. Nicholas Av and 134th St, notes.. 987
McDERMOTT, John, and wife to Michael Curnin; e s of Brown Av, 425 ft n of Sagamore St, 10 years..... 1,300
PHILLIPS, William G., and Elizabeth P. Smith; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 37 ft s of 147th St, (closed,) 5 years..... 11,500
SAME to same; same property, 1 year.... 1,500
REDAGNO, Anna, and Francis A., to J. Frederick Kernochan and another, trustees of Stephen S. Whitney; s s of Walker St, 25.3 ft w of Elm St, 2 years..... 10,000
SKINNER, Edward V., to Dorothea Wolff; 319 West 89th St, 3 years..... 19,000
STERN, Rosalie, to Samuel Heyman; 660 East 153d St, 3 years..... 1,500
SIMPSON, James, and wife to Warner B. Matteson; s w corner of 164th St and College Av, 7 months..... 5,000
STOLZ, George, and wife to Dollar Savings Bank of New-York; n s of 157th St, 298.6 ft w of Courtlandt Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 18,000
SAME to Harlem Savings Bank of New-York; n s of 157th St, 354 ft w of Courtlandt Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 16,000
SAME to Caroline Garless; same property, 1 year..... 2,000
VOLZ, Frank, to John Volz; n e corner of Avenue A and 80th St, 4 years and 2 months..... 4,500
WATERS, William P., and wife to North River Savings Bank; s w corner of 11th Av and 40th St, 1 year..... 8,000
WEMPLE, Peter H., and wife to David Marx; n s of 114th St, 345 ft w of 5th Av, 9 months..... 21,000
WEINHEIMER, Jacob, and Isaac Metzger and Edward Oppenheimer; same property, 9 months..... 13,500
WEINHEIMER, Jacob, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 148th St, 250 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year..... 2,500
DANENBERG, Isaac, to Annie Diehl..... 8,000
EISENWALD, Richard, to George Brickelmaier 13,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Leopold Gusthal 10,000
POWELL, Sarah, to Amy J. Muller..... 3,000
SMITH, Elizabeth J. to Lena Post..... 2,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Susan T. Baldwin..... 5,000
TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow, (three assignments)..... 3
TIFFANY, Lyman, to John B. Pell..... 1

Lis Pendens.

59TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Bernhard Kolb against Edward Bolger, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
WEST END AV, w s, 90.8 ft n of 92d St, 15x100; Henry E. Stevens against Emma L. Hayward and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
98TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 65x100.11; Charles M. Rosenthal against Solomon L. Kaye and others, foreclosure of mortgage.
2D AV, n e corner of 10th St, 25x100.5; George W. Murray against Thomas J. Jenkins and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
PERRY ST, s s, 80 ft e of Washington St, 20x78 to Charles (Street) Alley x20x78.7; Emma L. Stevenson against Sarah M. Mandeville and others, (partition.)
HENRY ST, 88, lease of corner store and basement; the Peterson Consolidated Brewing Company against Rebecca Meryash and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
52D ST, s s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5, and 411 and 413 West 51st St; Emeline Lee against Mary A. Timken, (action to recover dower.)
LENOX AV, w s, 28 ft s of 120th St, 20x85; the Washington Life Insurance Company against Thomas McGrath and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

LEROY ST, 47; Ravitch Brothers against Joseph Fischer, owner and contractor.. $400
67TH AV, 1014; Lewring & Garrigues against Arthur E. White, owner and contractor 101
148TH ST, s s, 315 ft w of Morris Av, 50x112.6; Adolph L. Nichols against August F. Johnson, owner and contractor 232
84TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x102.2; George Moore against Frederick O. Johannesen, owner; Selcke & Carmin, contractors..... 137
FULTON, Matilda, Catharine, and Marion Sts, Plots 74, 75, 78, 108, 110, and 206, on map of the Jacksonville estate, in the village of Wakefield; Lawrence Brothers against James B. Alexander and Patrick Riley, owners, and Michael Burke, contractor..... 100
BROADWAY, 394; Adamant Manufacturing Company of America against the Southack estate, owner; Henry E. Fox, contractor 52

LAWYERS PREY ON IMMIGRANTS.

Commissioner Senner Determined to Stop the Imposition.

As a result of sharp practice resorted to by petty lawyers immigrants at Ellis Island have been fleeced of their scant funds. Commissioner Joseph H. Senner yesterday caused to be posted in various languages the following notice:

Immigrants and their friends are warned and advised that it is not necessary in order to obtain justice to secure the service of any paid attorney. The Commissioner of Immigration is always ready to listen to any reasonable application for a rehearing on the part of detained immigrants. Should immigrants be desirous of conferring with the Commissioner, the officer in charge is instructed to bring the matter to the attention of the Commissioner, and no charge of any kind for such service will be permitted under any circumstances.

Commissioner Senner said these lawyers frequently impose on waiting friends of immigrants, and extort money from them on promise of securing the speedy release of the immigrants, when the immigrants are not subject to detention and would soon be free to land.

It is not intended, Dr. Senner said, to interfere with any legitimate practice.

Says a Stranger Cut His Throat.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 22.—James Cummings, who arrived here to-day with his throat bandaged, says an attempt was made to murder him. As he was weak from loss of blood he was sent to Cooper Hospital. He says that while walking with a stranger toward Atlantic City he lay down to take a nap. While asleep the stranger cut his throat with a razor and robbed him of $2. A doctor put twenty-six stitches in the wound. The police think Cummings's wounds are the result of an attempt to commit suicide.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auct'rs, Will Sell at Auction Wed., April 29, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE,

490 TO 502 CHERRY ST., adjoining northeast corner Corlears St., 6-story brick factory building, 154 feet on Street x50 feet deep.

Ambrose K. Ely leasehold, 20 years from December 1, 1886, with renewal. Ground rent, $1,750 per annum for first ten years; $2,000 per annum for next ten years; taxes, assessments, and water rates.

EDWARD S. CLINCH, Esq., Attorney, 115 Broadway.

Maps at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Central Park Apartments.

Madrid, Grenada, Barcelona, Lisbon, Salamanca, Valencia, Cordova, Tolosa, Central Park South, (59th St.,) 58th St., and 7th Av. Company's office in buildings.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO., 55th St. and 7th Av., and 55 Liberty St., NEW-YORK, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

HANDSOME APARTMENTS.

72 AND 76 WEST 69TH ST., Near Columbus Ave.

Rents from $50 to $70. Janitor on premises.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS IN THE

LISPENARD,

53 and 55 East 86th St.; nothing like them on the east side at the price; rents, $55 to $75.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS,

6TH AVE., CORNER 51ST ST.

Seven and eight rooms, handsomely decorated, $45 to $70 per month; first-class references required. Apply to janitor, on premises.

CHOICE APARTMENT ON FOURTH FLOOR, in the Central Park apartment buildings, facing the park, to rent for unexpired term at reasonable rate. Apply at the office, 175 West 58th St.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY TO LET.

TO RENT—At Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, large furnished house, with water, gas, stable, and garden; about 10 acres of land; fine large trees and lawn; 10 minutes from the Riverdale Railroad station; about 30 minutes to Grand Central Depot.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, AT 111 BROADWAY, N. Y. REAL ESTATE SALESROOM,

MONDAY, May 4, Noon,

59 CITY LOTS

VYSE ESTATE

DESIRABLY SITUATED ON AND NEAR

SO. BOULEVARD,

FREEMAN ST. AND WEST FARMS RD., 23D WARD, NEW-YORK CITY.

Readily accessible by following roads:
THIRD AV. ELEVATED to 169th St. Station, about 6 minutes' walk west of Vyse Estate, (5-cent fare to Battery.)
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD TROLLEY direct to these lots.
WEST FARMS TROLLEY along Boston Av. to Southern Boulevard.
WESTCHESTER AV. TROLLEY to Southern Boulevard, these trolley lines connecting with Elevated at 129th and 149th Sts.
EASY TERMS. TITLES INSURED FREE.

Send for maps to James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 59 Liberty St.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

At 59 Liberty St., Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room,

TUESDAY, MAY 5, NOON,

ABSOLUTE SALE,

31 CHOICE LOTS,

SO. BOULEVARD,

134TH AND 135TH STS.,

23d Ward, New-York City.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n. s., 75 ft. east of Brook Av., 3 Lots.
134TH ST., s. s., 188 ft. e. Brook Av., 8 Lots.
134TH ST., n. s., 278 ft. e. So. Boulevard, 6 Lots.
135TH ST., s. s., 75 ft. e. Brook Av., 8 Lots.
135TH ST., s. s., 198 ft. e. So. Boulevard, 6 Lots.
Near L station, and on line of trolley; paved and sewered streets; fine location; rapidly improving neighborhood.

TERMS LIBERAL;
TITLE GUARANTEED

free of cost to each purchaser by policy of Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

Maps and full particulars with Port Morris Land Improvement Company, and with the auctioneer, 59 Liberty St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction, on

THURSDAY, April 23, 1896,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY

KNOWN AS

No. 60 Wall Street

AND

the easterly part of

No. 58 Wall Street

extending through to and including

No. 63 Pine Street,

between William and Pearl Streets.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

This property has a frontage on Wall St. of 35.8½ feet and 28.7 feet on Pine St., and contains over 6,300 square feet.

75 Per Cent. on Mortgage at 4 per cent.

For maps and further information apply to Frederic de P. Foster, Esq., Attorney, 18 Wall St., and at the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway. (475)

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction, on

TUESDAY, April 28, 1896,

At 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S SALE,

BY ORDER OF HARRIE G. NEWTON, EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE OF HENRY J. NEWTON, deceased,

The Choice & Valuable Property

Nos. 669 to 685 Hudson St., 22 to 36 9th Avenue,

being entire square between

13th and 14th Streets,

Nos. 419, 421, & 460 Broome St., Southwest Corner Morgan and Washington Streets, Jersey City, New-Jersey,

and

No. 151 South Fourth Avenue, bet. E. 2d and E. 3d Sts., Mount Vernon, New-York.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, April 29th, 1896,

at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty St., at 12 o'clock noon,

THE VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY

S. E. Cor. of West Broadway & Prince St.,

No. 138 PRINCE STREET,

6-story building, 25 feet x101 feet.

Nos. 140 AND 142 PRINCE ST.

5-story building, 50 feet x101 feet.

Leased at $17,000 to U. S. Government and other tenants.

Mortgage, $135,000 at five per cent.

Maps and further particulars at the office of H. S. Abbot, 1,122 Broadway, corner 25th St., or of the Auctioneer, 9 Pine St. and 1 Madison Av. Telephone, 1,442 Cortlandt. (5243.)

Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auct'rs, Will Sell at Auction Wed., April 29, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,

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Ambrose K. Ely leasehold, 20 years from December 1, 1886, with renewal. Ground rent, $1,750 per annum for first ten years; $2,000 per annum for next ten years; taxes, assessments, and water rates.

EDWARD S. CLINCH, Esq., Attorney, 115 Broadway.

Maps at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

FOR SALE

AT SEABRIGHT, NEW-JERSEY,

The residence formerly occupied by Mayor William L. Strong; beautifully furnished; containing about 8 acres, running from Ocean to the Shrewsbury River; will be sold at a bargain. Apply

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
149 Broadway.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.

BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE HOUSE, 16 ROOMS each, $2,000 of new improvements; large piazza and grounds; trolley passing; most accessible and attractive; $600 each. CREIGHTON & JANSSEN, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON

& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.

Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.

J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A 4-Story, Brownstone House To Let

UNFURNISHED, ON

38th St., near Madison Ave.

H. R. DREW & CO., 1 WEST 27TH STREET.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

SINGLE EIGHT-ROOM FLAT.—Steam heated; all improvements; rent, $36. Apply on premises, 169 East 90th St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TWO ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE DWELLINGS,

Nos. 1,053 and 1,056 FIFTH AVENUE, near 86th Street.

LOCATION WITHOUT EQUAL.

PROPERTY OVERLOOKS ONE OF THE PRETTIEST SECTIONS OF CENTRAL PARK. NOW BEING THOROUGHLY RENOVATED AND DECORATED. WILL BE FINISHED ABOUT APRIL 25.

INSPECTION INVITED.

ALSO,

THE FOUR-STORY BRICK AND LIMESTONE DWELLING,

No. 56 CONVENT AVENUE, near 143d Street.

LOCATED IN CHOICEST PART OF WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. DECORATIONS HAVE JUST BEEN COMPLETED, AND NOW READY FOR INSPECTION.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JOHN C. WHITNEY,
346 BROADWAY.

Borrowers on Mortgage

should apply directly to this company. Very good mortgage promptly accepted. $104,000,000 loaned during the past seven years. Low fees for examination and guarantee of title.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Offices { 55